THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

REGISTERED No. 44.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXVI. NUMBER 27. CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, JULY 7, 1879.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL .....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 30TH JULY.

LORD CRANBROOK thus concluded his extra-Parliamentary utterance at Sheffield:

I have one word only to say with respect to India. She has suffered much. She has had this war, which I believe will be a comparatively cheap one, and which the Government of this country will, to a certain extent, assist them in paying for (cheers). I am despairing of India; she has met with difficulties in the silver exchange of a character that have prevented her from pursuing a strict and fair course with finance, but I hope things are changing in that respect; but this I can say; we are putting our shoulder to the wheel, and by great retrenchment we are determined to make both ends meet, and not to allow the expenditure to exceed the income which we bring in (cheers).

Lord Cranbrook ought to have stated frankly who was responsible for India's present troubles.

SIR BARTLE FREERE makes this extraordinary defence of his Zulu policy:

It is from no feeling of a desire for vengeance, still less from any idea that the necessity for obtaining a military success is an excuse for prosecuting a war (otherwise unjust, least of all is it from any desire, as has been erroneously stated, to advance "civilization, commerce, and Christianity" by the sword; but I would submit to her Majesty's Government that there are other reasons for believing that power of the Zulus must be effectually broken up, that the Zulu King must cease to reign as Sovereign, with any pretension to independent power; that the Zulu people must be effectually subdued and made to feel they are subjects of the British Crown, and hereafter governed as become British subjects. I believe that this is in the interests of the Zulus no less than of their neighbours. It is in the interest of the European population of Natal and the Transvaal, because they cannot possibly live in peace and quiet with the Zulus in their present state as neighbours. The events of the last few months have rendered it necessary to prove by argument that the Zulus have been made into a great military power; that they can destroy an English regiment, with artillery to support it, or shut up or defeat a brigade six times as strong as the ordinary garrison of Natal, unless our troops are very carefully posted and well handled. The open declarations of their king no less than the fundamental laws of their organization, proclaim foreign conquest and bloodshed as a necessity of their existence. They are practically surrounded by British territory. Except the Portuguese, there is now no foreign territory they can reach for purposes of bloodshed without passing through British territory. It is therefore clear that they cannot continue in their present condition, with their present government and present military organization, without attacking British subjects, or, at best unoffending neighbours who believe themselves safe as British subjects or allies. They make no prisoners, save, occasionally, young women and half-grown children. They show no quarter, and give no chance to the wounded or disabled, disemboweling them at once. They are separated from Natal by a river easily fordable for the greater part of the year, and not too wide to walk across at any time. The boundary between them and the Transvaal is even more easily passed. All these, I submit, are incontrovertible facts proved by the well-known events of the past few months.

This defence reminds us of the old story of Alexander and the Robber.

A CORRESPONDENT, telegraphing to the *Standard* from Vienna, states that a report on the Affghan campaign will shortly be issued by the Austrian War Office, in which, as he is informed, General Roberts's tactics are severely and unfavourably criticised. Another report is also in course of preparation on the operations in Zululand, in which Lord Chelmsford is said to be unsparingly condemned. This is a new feature of war literature.

AT THE half-yearly meeting of the P. and O. Company, the Chairman mentioned that upwards of 900,000 miles of ocean space had been traversed by their ships and more than 12,000 passengers, besides a large amount of freight, had during the past half-year been safely carried to their destinations without loss of life, casualty, or other accident worth recording.

THE QUESTION of miscegenation, or the intermarriage of whites and blacks, has been revived in popular discussions in America by recent enforcements of the law of Virginia prohibiting such marriages. A Negro man and a white woman having married, they are now confined in goal at Richmond for violating this law, and they have applied for *habeas corpus* in the United States Court to effect their release. The original proceedings resulting in the imprisonment were heard in the State Court, and the United States Judge has refused the writ on the ground that the State has exclusive jurisdiction over the laws of marriage. A motion has been entered for a rehearing of the case in the United States Court.

IN UNVEILING the statue of the Prince of Wales presented to the city of Bombay by Sir Albert Sassoon in commemoration of the visit of H. R. H. to India, His Excellency Sir Richard Temple, delivered a capital speech which we regret we cannot give *in extenso*. Sir Richard in describing the symbols on the pedestal said:

In the bas relief of the pediment of the statue you find the president of the Municipal Chamber represented, who was then a native of Bombay. We are glad to see, my native friends, that there is still a native president of the Corporation Mr. Mandlik, who worthily fills the office that was at that time filled by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and it is remarkable that the ostrich feathers of the Royal arms are embodied in the armorial bearings of the Municipality which hang over our heads.

His Excellency thus acknowledged the loyalty of the people:

Gentlemen, we all believe, I say with confidence on behalf of my European countrymen present, that loyalty towards the British throne is deeply seated in the native mind. (Applause.) This statue I am sure will be for all time coming regarded with reverence and affection by the vast crowds of people who will pass through this great thoroughfare.

His Excellency concluded by paying a glowing eulogium upon Sir Albert Sassoon. We give the closing sentence:

He is now far away from us, but if he shall ever return to Bombay, that land of his birth, we shall welcome him among the best and foremost of her citizens; if, on the other hand, he shall not return to Bombay, then we shall wish him long continued life to enjoy his well earned honours and distinctions in old England, the land of his adoption. (Cheers.)

Bombay may well be proud of the Sassoons.

TUESDAY, 1ST JULY.

BARON LIONEL DE ROTHSCHILD is dead. He was a great friend of Lord Beaconsfield. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild, M. P. for Aylesbury, who is an English baronet, the baronetcy conferred on his uncle Sir Anthony having been granted, in default of male issue, in remainder to the sons of the just deceased Baron Lionel.

A CONTEMPORARY says that a bride has after all been found for the young Gaikwar, the lady being one of the Princesses of Tanjor to whom Sir Madhava Rao lately paid a visit. The wedding day is said to have been fixed for the 6th of January next. It is contemplated to invite H. H. the Maharaja Holkar, Sir Salar Jung, and other native notabilities of India. A grand mandap or place for the assembly, suited to the occasion, is nearly ready. The whole city of Baroda is to be lighted by electric light on the marriage night. The young Princess Tarabai, daughter of the late Khunderao Gaikwar, will be married during the same month.

THE HIGH COURT has quashed the conviction of Pyari Lal, an inspector of police, and Madan Singh, a constable, who were convicted by the Sessions Judge of Gya of the offence of fabricating false evidence with intent to procure the conviction of one Boodhoo Dosadh for dacoity, and sentenced to five years' and three years' rigorous imprisonment respectively. The High Court, composed of Mr. Justice Morris and Mr. Justice White, have acquitted the appellants, holding that the deposition of Mr. Clarke, Assistant Superintendent of Police, on which the Judge had based the conviction, was inadmissible in evidence, and that the rest of the evidence against the accused was utterly unworthy of credit. This prosecution, we are informed, has cost the Government nearly twenty thousand rupees. This is the way our money goes.

THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE understands that arrangements are nearly concluded by which Delagoa Bay and the territory which, under arbitration of the rival claims of the Portuguese and the British was awarded to Portugal, will be ceded to Great Britain by the Government of that country for a pecuniary consideration.

A STATUE is about to be erected, on the Thames embankment, of the martyr William Tyndale, who made and published the first English translation of the Bible from the original.

THE RESULTS of the Sanskrit titles examination held in April last were published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 11th ultimo. We summarize them below. Altogether twenty-four candidates have passed in the several branches of studies in which they were examined, of whom seven have passed in Kavya or literature, six in Smriti or Law, eight in Darsana or philosophy, three in Nya Philosophy, and one in Vedanta Philosophy. The names of the successful candidates with those of their teachers are given below:

Candidates.	Teachers.	Government reward to Teachers.	Titles conferred on candidates and the prizes awarded to them.
	Kavya,	Rs.	
Saroda Proshad Bhuttacharjea	Krishnanath Nya Punchanun	200	Vidyavinoda, Government reward Rs. 50 and Juggomo h u n Mookerjea prize of Rs 50, offered by Baboo Joykissen Mookerjea
Sreenath Bhuttacharjea	Self-educated	...	Kaviratna, Sreemuty Dasi prize of Rs. 20
Sosee Bhoosun Bhuttacharjea	Tara Prosu n n o Vidyaratna	50	Vidyalankar, Dhunput Sing's prize of Rs. 10.
Basanto Kumar Bhuttacharjea	ditto	...	Vidyabhusan.
Sreebalava Bhuttacharjea	Madhoo Soodun Smritiratna	...	Vidyarnava.
Vishnupada Bhuttacharjea	Professor, Calcutta Sanskrit College	...	Vidyanidhi.
Jadav Kisor Goshvami	ditto	...	Vidyarutna.
	Smriti or Law (Modern).		
Harinath Bhuttacharjea	Panchanun Smritiratira	50	Smritibhusan, Prosunno Coomar Tagore Scholarship of Rs. 8 a month, offered by Maharaja Joteendra Mohun Tagore, and Government prize of Rs. 25.
Ram Chu n d e r Bhuttacharjea	Rajanikanta Vidyarutna	50	Smritirutna, Parvati Debi prize of Rs. 50 offered by Baboo Joykissen Mookerjea, and Government prize of Rs. 25.
Jaya Chu n d e r Bhuttacharjea	Self-taught	...	Smritirutna, Raja Syama Nand Day prize of Rs. 30.
Haro Chun d e r Bhuttacharjea	Tarinichurn Siramoni	...	Smritikantha.
Poresh Nath Bhuttacharjea	Durga Prosunno Vidyarutna	...	Smritibhushana.
Keder Nath Bhuttacharjea	Self-taught	...	Smritikantha.
	Darsana or Philosophy (A) Logic.		
Adya Churn Bhuttacharjea	Braja Kumar Vidyarutna	50	Turkabhusan, Government prize of Rs. 50, and Bholanath Dutt's prize of Rs. 50.
Khargnath Jhan	Jadu Nath Sarvabhaum	50	Tarkapadhya, Government prize of Rs. 25, and Parvati Devi prize of Rs. 50, offered by Baboo Joykissen Mookerjea
Joy Narayan Bhuttacharjea	Bhuvan Mohun Vidyarutna	100	Tarkarutna, Government prize of Rs. 25.
Lakshana Chari Sastri	Rajkrishna Turkapanchanun	...	Tarkasastri, Government prize of Rs. 25.
Apucha Jhan	Prosunna Chunder Turkarutna	100	Tarkapadhya, Government prize of Rs. 25.
Prosunna Churn Chakravarti	Isan Chundra Turkabagish	...	Tarkalunkar Dhunput Sing prize of Rs. 15.
Kulchundra Chaturdhurin	Self-taught	...	Tarkachuramoni.
Ram Krishna Pundit	Prosunna Chunder Turkarutna	...	Tarkasastri.
	(B) Nyuya Philosophy.		
Chundra Kant Chowdhuri	Self-taught	100	Nyalunkara, Hara Kumar Tagor Gold Koyur, offered by Maharaja Joteendra Mohun Tagore.
Krishna Nath Bhuttacharjea	Ramdhone Tarkapanchanun	200	Nyabhusana, Jagamohun Mookerjea prize of Rs. 50 offered by Baboo Joykissen Mookerjea.
	(C) Vedanta Philosophy.		
Sreenath Bhuttacharjea	Taranath Tarkavachasputi.	50	Vedantabagis Dhunput Sing prize of Rs. 50.

The name of the only successful candidate in Vedant Philosophy is Sreenath Bhuttacharjea, who is taught by Taranath Tarkavachaspati. The Government reward to the teacher was Rs. 50 and the candidate was honored with the title of Vedantabagisa and reward with the Dhunput Sing prize of Rs. 15.

WEDNESDAY, 2ND JULY.

THE MARQUIS OF SLIGO with his noble lady is making a tour through India, and arrived at Calcutta on Sunday last. His Lordship took up his quarters at the Great Eastern Hotel and stopped only for three days. Both the Marquis and Marchioness have proceeded to Darjeeling to join Lord Ulick Browne, brother of the Marquis. This is not the first time the

Marquis has visited India. His Lordship was in this country in 1842. What changes will he have noticed in the condition of the people in the course of the last thirty-seven years? The Marquis is most unassuming and amiable, and the Marchioness, a lady of the first quality, is worthy of her noble Lord. They intend to visit the whole Indian continent and will not leave it till February.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has issued the following Resolution *in memoriam* of Lord Lawrence:

The Governor-General in Council has received with deep concern the announcement of the death of Lord Lawrence late Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

No Statesman since Warren Hastings has administered the Government of India with a genius and an experience so exclusively trained and developed in Her Service as those of the illustrious man whose life has now closed in the fullness of fame though not of age.

He bequeaths to his country a bright example of all that is noblest in the high qualities for which the Civil Service of India has justly been renowned, and in which with such example before it, it will never be deficient.

The eminent services rendered to India by Lord Lawrence both as ruler of the Punjab in the heroic defence of British power, and as Viceroy in the peaceful administration of a rescued Empire cannot be fitly acknowledged in this sad record of the grief which she suffers by his death, and of the pride with which she cherishes his name.

The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council however, desiring to give some public expression to those feelings and to that national gratitude, which shows the best rewards of national services directs that the flag of Fort William shall during to-morrow the 1st of July be lowered half mast high, that thirty-one minute guns shall be fired at sunset from the Fort, and that the last gun shall be fired and the flag dropped as the sun sets.

His Excellency in Council further directs that on this sorrowful occasion the same marks of national respect shall be simultaneously shewn at all the other seats of Government in India in order that throughout the length and breadth of the Empire, with whose history the fame of Lord Lawrence is imperishably associated, honour may be rendered to the memory of the Statesman who ruled India with a wisdom strengthened in her laborious service, and whose fortitude severely tested was splendidly displayed throughout her fiercest trial.

The tribute paid to the memory of the illustrious dead is graceful. But it is unprecedented. This is the first time the Government has issued a funeral Resolution in honor of an ex-Viceroy. It might, however, be fitly made a precedent.

THERE is at last a hope of the removal of the hide nuisance from this town. A case was instituted in the court of the Southern Division Magistrate, Mr. Anderson Souttar, who has ordered the hide-screw to be removed. He thus concludes his judgment:

On the whole case, I am of opinion that the defendant's mode of conducting his business causes a common annoyance to the people who dwell or occupy property in the neighbourhood as well as injury to that property and that therefore he is guilty of a public nuisance under Section 200, I. P. Code.

Mr. Fielmann has been allowed to carry on his business without any steps being taken by the commissioners upon the complaint forwarded to them and this may have confirmed him in the belief that there was nothing improper in his mode of conducting it.

I, therefore, think that though a conviction must follow a nominal fine should be inflicted, and I order that Mr. Fielmann pay a fine of Rs. 20, and further that he do discontinue the nuisance within one month from date of this order. Dated June, 30th, 1879.

May we ask why was the hide-screw allowed by the Municipality to be put up in the midst of a thickly populated locality?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has authorized the Government of India to place the Great Cocos Island under the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

THE WRITER of the Money article in the *Indian Daily News* says:

The masses of the people, at the best are but little removed above a condition of want; and yet it is these masses who with their *infinitesimal* individual requirements, have in the aggregate built up the splendid total of the commerce of the country during the past few years. Water carriers, itinerant barbers hawkers, shoemakers and a multitude of others of the same character, whose average real earnings are about 6 to 8 rupees a month have been brought within the meshes of the License Tax Bill as representatives of trades and professions within the meaning of the Act and are assessed and muloted by the tax-gatherers throughout the country at a range of earnings generally double what their daily labor brings them. These classes comprise more than 50 per cent. of the population of India. Let the men of Manchester, when they possibly chuckle over the quarter of a million of remitted import duties remember the fact—as might all the manufacturers of England with possibe profit, that when the tax gatherer has levied the Government demand and his own black-mail, from these millions of people, there is but little, if enough left to find them and their families a sufficient quantity of daily food. What might have gone to purchase clothing, and other products of England's industry has been swept into the bottomless pit of Indian State expenditure.

But what do the cotton lords care about the condition of the masses so long as their pockets are filled!

A SOCIETY JOURNAL has the following:

A social Russian question has been agitating society for the last week. The Russian Ambassador presented a lady to Lady Salisbury at her reception. The lady was married and had come to England accompanied by her husband, who is a gentleman well known and respected in St. Petersburg. But the lady in days gone by had been divorced. The story of the divorce grew, and grew, until it was asserted that she had had at least six husbands. "What," said Lady Salisbury, "introduce this female Bluebeard to me! Monstrous! I am insulted, my husband is insulted, my country is insulted, my Queen is insulted!" And so the lady has left England, which is to be regretted, as she is singularly beautiful.

As for this particular Russian scapegoat, no one seems to know exactly what her social crime was but admitting that she had a little exaggerated the privilege of divorce, how is society to be carried on if everyone is to level a stone against his neighbour? English society is not one whit more moral than Russian society, but it has the additional vice of being somewhat more hypocritical. The lady in question had been received at the official parties of M. Waddington in France, and with a very slight effort of Christian charity, she might surely have been allowed to figure once at the official representation of Lord Salisbury, without all this fuss.

But does the social code prescribe no statute of limitations for cases of this kind?

THURSDAY, 3RD JULY.

A CONTAI CORRESPONDENT writes to say that the retrenchment *furore* has extended to that Station; the post of Native Doctor, which is about to be abolished at the suggestion of the Civil Surgeon will be amalgamated with that of the Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Irrigation establishment. The Native Doctor gets a consolidated pay of Rs. 40, which includes sub-divisional and dispensary allowances. These allowances are proposed to be given to the Assistant Surgeon so the saving by the reduction will not exceed Rs. 20 per month. But the inconvenience and injury to the sub-division will be incalculably great. The whole sub-division including the head-quarters station hitherto commanded the services of only two medical men, the Irrigation Assistant Surgeon and the Native Doctor, and the majority of the people had recourse to the Native Doctor for the reason of his being less costly and easily available. Immediately after the rains a kind of malarious fever breaks out in the sub-division, when medical advice comes into frequent requisition. When two Doctors were found scarcely sufficient in ordinary seasons, it may easily be imagined what will be the consequence in the epidemic season. Besides, the arrangement involves another difficulty. The Assistant Surgeon of the Irrigation Department is required to visit the employes at the stations in which they are located, and how will he be able to be in both places at the same time? Is not this retrenchment most ill-judged?

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Englishman* strongly protests against the Simla exodus. He says:

The fact is the use of the hills is growing on every European and bearing in mind the disaffection and discontent so generally and widely prevalent at the present time, I apprehend that, in case of a disturbance, or outbreak the civil and military officers would be conspicuous by their absence from the place where it would be necessary to strike the first blow.

Forwarned is forearmed. But will our sapient Government take the warning?

BABU GOPAL CHUNDER BANERJEE, Munsif, Alipore, has delivered judgment in the defamation case brought by Babu Debendro Roy Chowdry against the Rev. Mr. Drew. The following issues were framed in the case:

1st.—Whether the defendant falsely and maliciously charged the plaintiff with receiving Rs. 200 from Rakib Sirdar and hushing up the case against Rakib or not.

2nd.—Whether this suit is maintainable as being opposed to public policy.

3rd.—Whether the defendant instituted the criminal proceedings in perfect good faith and in the interests of Justice and whether he had reasonable or probable cause for instituting the criminal proceedings.

4th—Whether the plaintiff is entitled to any damages from the defendant and if so what would be the amount.

The Munsif found all the points against the defendant. He remarks:

It has been proved that the plaintiff is a respectable Zamindar and a properly educated man, and it is improbable that he should stoop so low as to be the procurer of a bribe. That the plaintiff's moral character is very high and unblemished has been proved and hence the defendant should not have believed the hearsay statements of his informers whom he estates to be unreliable in his written statement.

The defendant admits in his examination that he was cautioned by the magistrate Mr. Wells how he made his statements, and under these circumstances the act of the defendant was rash and exercised without proper care, more especially when he knew, that there was no direct evidence on the point which he was going to lay before the magistrate.

As to the amount of damages, I am of opinion that a decree for Rs. 100 with proportionate costs and interest at 6 per cent. annum will be proper, considering the circumstances of the defendant in this case. So I will pass a decree for the plaintiff for the said amount, and would direct that the defendant bear his costs.

Mr. Drew, we hope, will now draw in his horns and live in peace and amity with his neighbours as befitting a messenger of the Gospel.

THE MANCHESTER EXAMINER makes the following remarks on Mr. Yule's speech on the License tax:

Mr Yule, the President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, is well known in Manchester, and what he says on this subject will be accepted as the testimony of a well-informed and impartial witness. The license tax was instituted for the express purpose of raising a fund of a million and a half a year as an insurance against future famines, but it is being levied in such a way, says Mr. Yule, as to lead large numbers to conclude that famine would be preferable to the tax.

But the worst is that this money is not being reserved for the purpose for which it was raised. A solemn pledge was given that it should be devoted to insurance against famine. This pledge has been broken. The money has been tossed into the general account, and goes "to plaster the rents and fissures in the yearly balance sheet." The partial remission of the cotton duties has to bear its share of odium, and from an Indian point of view not undeservedly, though if that stood alone it would hardly be felt at all.

So Manchester is gradually perceiving that it has been sold by the Government of India; the remission of the cotton duties will not bring it much relief, but it points to it as the serpent, which has tempted the Indian Government.

WE ARE INDEBTED to the Press Commissioner for the following items:

The Simla Fine Art Society, of which H. E. the Viceroy is patron and president, has recently determined on making an effort to encourage Industrial Art, and on setting apart a small space for the annual display of pure native work. The exhibition will be opened on the 20th September and it is probable that prizes and certificates of merit will be offered for carved wood work, silver smiths and gold smiths work enamel work, ornamental pottery and Kaftgari.

To compete for a prize in the new native Industrial Art section of the exhibition, each object must be the work of a native, and preference will be shewn to those works which are purely native in style, design, ornament, and use, and in which the best workmanship is shewn. Prizes will be awarded as far as possible to actual makers only. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab presided at the Meeting of the Committee, which resolved to carry out this new scheme. Hitherto the exhibition has consisted of oil and water colour paintings but the general prospectus of the Society issued annually extends the scope to Fine Art work of all kinds, whether painting, sculpture, carving, or modelling, and offers a prize to native artists for an original picture in either oils or water colors.

The Rules for the native Industrial Art section will shortly be issued and the prizes offered by the Committee made known.

The Secretary of State has refused compliance with the request of three members of the Madras Civil Service, who memorialised his Lordship for permission to retire on pensions, proportionate to their actual service in accordance with the scheme sanctioned by Lord Salisbury's despatch of July 1876, for the acceleration of promotion among Civil Servants in the North Western Provinces. Lord Cranbrook concurs in the opinion of the Viceroy, that in the interests of the public service it is undesirable to reopen the concession of retirement on special terms which has been absolutely closed to all Provinces of the Empire.

FRIDAY, 4TH JULY.

WE ARE EXCEEDINGLY sorry to record the death of the *Indian Tribune* of Allahabad, which is a great loss to the country. We always used to read it with the greatest interest and pleasure. It handled practical questions with an ability, good sense, and moderation which few native papers command. Northern India, we may say, has lost its right arm in the *Tribune*.

A NOTABLE LEAP.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following:

A leap the like of which has never before been recorded, was made at Niagara Falls on the 21st of May, when a man, by name Harmon Peer, leaped from the Suspension Bridge into the river beneath, a distance of 192 feet. A wide rubber life-preserver was fastened round him reaching from the hips to beneath his arms, funnel shaped, so as not to hinder his action in the water. A sponge was tied over his mouth and nose, and two smaller ones stuffed in both ears; a leather shoulder suspender, with two small brass rings attached just over the shoulders, completed his costume. To these rings was fastened a fine brass wire to assist him in keeping his equilibrium, and a wide elastic band was adjusted just above his knees and another across his insteps to prevent his feet from spreading. When all was ready he let himself through a square hole in the platform, suspended by his hands, which he suddenly "let go," and made his fearful drop, occupying 3½ seconds. Three boats were in the river waiting to pick him up, and in one of these he was conveyed safely and uninjured to the shore. On being landed he stated that "he felt no fear." He sank after striking the water about eleven feet; an under current in the river threw him on his back and carried him some fifty-feet, when he rose to the surface, having been under the water two seconds. The nearest approach to this jump was that of Sam Patch, at Niagara Falls, of 142 feet in 1829.

THE GOVERNMENT of Bengal warmly acknowledges the liberal offer of Babu Ramgobind Jagadeb of Kendrapara to found a scholarship of Rs. 40 per annum for the first successful candidate at the Sanskrit examination to be held at Cuttack, preference being given first to a native of the Kendrapara sub-division, failing such to a naturalised resident of the sub-division, and failing both these to a native of any other part of the district.

ANOTHER proof of the wisdom of our rulers. In the stress for economy the Government of India has resolved that in future State railways should be constructed essentially as *fair weather lines* only. The prominent features of a railway are the rails, sleepers, and trains, with a trifling amount of earth-work, and it is to these items that the expenditure in future is to be mainly directed. The circular then goes on:

The monsoon rains may in future be so trifling as to require no special provision in the way of bridges and culverts on this account. Every endeavour, therefore, should be made to push on the rails by means of temporary expedient, and as each mile is completed, it should be opened for traffic at once with such terminal arrangements as the traffic of the adjoining fields may appear to render necessary. It should be impressed on all concerned that for the present even the appearance of permanency in the work is to be carefully avoided.

Could anything be more absurd than fair weather Railways? If there are to be no bridges and culverts, are the passengers to get down at every interruption

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

of a river or stream, and get up again after crossing it? We confess we do not understand the profound wisdom of the Government Resolution on this subject.

WE HAVE BEEN requested to mention that through the courtesy of the Officer Commanding H. M. 14th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, the band of that regiment, will play at the Zoological Gardens on Saturdays at 6 P. M., beginning on Saturday, the 5th instant. There will be no alteration in the fee of admission,—one anna.

WE RECEIVED yesterday from the Press Commissioner the following telegram :

It is settled that Sir Stuart Bayley will officiate as Lieutenant Governor of Bengal during Sir Ashley Eden's absence as President of the Army Commission, carrying on duties of Chief Commissioner of Assam at the same time, as a temporary arrangement.

Strange that the *Pioneer* should have anticipated this intelligence by about a fortnight.

SATURDAY, 5TH JULY.

AN ASSAM CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows :

"His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey has been pleased to confer on the late lamented Syad Bukht Mozoomdar of this district the fourth class knighthood of his Kingdom. Yesterday the 29th June 1879, the Deputy Commissioner Mr. Johnson presided over the ceremony of reading over the firman &c. which accompanied the Star. The deceased gentleman was instrumental in raising about Rs. 17,000 from this district (of which he was the leading man) for the wounded soldiers of the Sultan. The worthy sons of the deceased have been put in charge of the Star &c."

WE ARE GLAD to learn that the notorious Nursey Kessowjee of Bombay has been arrested. He was wandering as a fakir.

FURTHER DACOITIES are reported from the Deccan It is noteworthy that the clue to the Poona incendiaries has come from Mr. Ranade, Subordinate Judge, the silent but virtual leader of the educated natives of the Western Presidency. We should like to know how does the *Bombay Gazette* reconcile its theory of the educated natives being at the root of these disturbances with the fact that they have been the foremost in tracing out the offenders.

THE PIONEER states that Sir John Strachey and the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-West and the Punjab have been requested, by the Government of India, to concert measures for meeting the educational needs of the poor European and Eurasian classes in India. Archdeacon Baly and Mr. Rawlins have been requested to make some preliminary inquiries in connection with the enterprise, in which the Viceroy is said to take much interest. But will this expiation wash away the sins committed by the imposition of the License Tax, the misappropriation of the Famine Fund, and the remission of the cotton duties?

THE LONDON GAZETTE announces that the Imperial Order of the Crown of India has been conferred on Lady Napier of Magdala, the Hon'ble Lady Cunningham, and the Dowager Lady Pottinger.

THE PIONEER thus poses itself against two of our morning contemporaries anent the alleged arrangements *in prospectu* in consequence of the transfer of Mr. Hume to the North West Provinces :

Passing by the language of the *Statesman*,—on the principle of the old proverb "what can you expect from a pig but a grunt,"—We direct this protest chiefly against the *Englishman* which might well have paid more respect to the superior position it holds by respecting that which it should have been better able to comprehend,—the character of Englishmen in high office.

Physician, heal thyself!

OUR KRISHNAGHUR CORRESPONDENT informs us that Bhubun Mohun Bhuttacharjee, head-clerk of the Ranaghat Municipality, charged with embazzlement has been convicted on his own confession and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

THE SAME CORRESPONDENT reports a large and influential meeting held in Krishnaghur on Saturday last at the instance of Babu Surendranath Bannerjea, which resulted in the establishment of the "Indian Association of Krishnaghur" with a well-selected Committee of management. This is the third time we believe a local Association has been established in Krishnaghur. We hope the members will have the good sense and energy to persevere.

THERE WERE 209 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 28th June, of which 40 were from cholera, 3 from small-pox, 65 from fever, 30 from bowel complaints, 9 from phthisis, 11 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Seven children were still-born and one person only died from old age. The deaths among non-Asiatics and mixed races were 15.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications : 1. Records on the Geological Survey of India. Vol. XII. Part 2, 1879. 2. Notes on a Donative Inscription from Ajamgurh near Alwar. By Rajendralala Mitra, L.L.D., C.I.E., 3. The Risi, a Poem by the author of the Saddarshana Chintanika or studies in Indian Philosophy. 4. The Sanitary Primer. By Edward Ambrose Fitzerald, Surgeon-Major, Bengal Medical Service. 5. Proceedings of the General Meetings of the National Mahomedan Association held on the 20th October and 22nd December 1878. 6. Proceedings of an Extraordinary General Meeting of the National Association held on the 16th February 1879. 7. An Address delivered by Babu Deno Nath Gangooly, at a General Meeting of the Native Improvement Society, Saidpore. 8. Press opinions on Rai Soshee Chunder Dutt Bahadoor's "Historical Studies and Recreations." 9. Bunga Dursana for Pous. 10. The Modern history of Indian Chiefs, Rajas, Zemindars &c., by Lokenath Ghose.

THE INDIAN CHARIVARI has changed hands and taste too. We are sorry to notice that the new management has commenced its series with a piece of execrable taste. The death of the Prince Imperial has been made the subject of a comic cartoon, with the title of Baptism of Blood. Death ought to be sacred even to the jester.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, June 29th.—The Sultan has promised the British Ambassador at the Porte the early execution of the reforms in Asia Minor stipulated for in the Berlin Treaty.

28th—Lieutenant Moore, of the 88th Connaught Rangers, has been gazetted to a Victoria Cross for his gallantry in action against the Zulus. Advices from Capetown to 10th June state that General Newdigate's column has advanced as far as the Salefe river, where it is entrenched. General Crealock's column was about to cross the Umiglazi river, and would establish its base at Port Durnford. A fresh attempt has been made by the Colonial force to take Morosi's stronghold, but it proved unsuccessful.

30th—In compliance with the request of the Great Powers Ismail Pacha, with his second son Prince Hussein and their son Prince Hassan, has quitted Egypt and is going to Naples.,

30th—In the House of Commons to night, Sir Stafford Northcote stated that Lord Lawrence would be buried in Westminster Abbey. Mr. Stanhope, replying to a question, said that the Commission appointed to enquire into military expenses and organisation in India, will investigate regarding both European and native armies, and that the sittings of the Commission will commence immediately. The Lord Chancellor introduced a bill for a Catholic University in Ireland similar to the London University, which will grant degrees and receive the endowments of the Queen's University, which will be suppressed. This bill is a substitute for the Irish University bill. The bill was brought in by the O'Connor Don.

1st—The House of Commons have adopted an amendment by Mr. Fawcett to the East India Railway Purchase Bill, declaring that it shall not serve as a precedent for the terms of purchase of any other railways. The Under Secretary for India has given his assent.

3rd—A diplomatic correspondence relating to the abdication of the Khedive has been published, and shows that England and France have accepted the responsibility of Political and Financial Administration of Egypt. Major-General Thuillier has been knighted. The *Daily News* publishes a telegram, dated Cape town 6th June, which gives details of the proposals made by Cetywayo to the English for peace, and also states that the English have offered to grant an armistice on certain conditions pending the arrival of the peace conditions from England, there are strong hopes that negotiations for peace, now being carried on, may terminate the war. Sir Stafford Northcote, in the House of Commons said that the estimated expenditure of the Zulu war was £500,000 monthly. At a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Smith Fleming and Co, it was unanimously carried that a first and final dividend of 2s. 1d. be declared. English harvest prospects are unfavourable. The wheat crop is partially damaged by excessive rains.

4th—The latest news from the Cape, dated Capetown 15th June, states that messengers have arrived from Cetywayo at the British head-quarters. It is rumoured that a fortnight's armistice has been granted. General Newdigate, with his column, has cleared the country between the Ityotyazi and Upoki rivers of the enemy. Lieutenant Carey, who accompanied the Prince Imperial on his reconnoitring expedition, is to be tried by Court Martial. The body of the Prince has been embarked on board the *Orontes*.

5th—The house of Commons has agreed without division, to the motion for an address to the Crown for a Royal Commisson on the distress prevailing in the agricultural districts of England. The Sutro tunnel for draining the Comstock Silver Mine in Nevada, has been completed,

Berlin, June 29th.—The *North German Gazette* publishes an article in which it states that Germany considers that the concord established between France and England in reference to their Egyptian policy is a solid guarantee that peace will be maintained in the East.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows : "Mr. Verner, Judge of Burdwan, has held the practice of granting unauthenticated copies of judgment and other documents free of stamp duty under the High Court circular order No. 18 of 1870 to be opposed to the provisions of Act 7 of 1870 and has from the 1st July 1879, forbidden the issue of such copies." Why not move the High Court on the subject?

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Thursday, the 10th Inst. at 7½ P. M.

Subject : Action of Electric Currents upon each other.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, on Saturday the 12th Inst. next, at 4 P. M.

Subject : Carbon and Carbonic Anhydride.

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, JULY 7, 1879.

REFORM AND RETRENCHMENT.

No. V.

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

FORMERLY legislation in India was carried on by the Governor-General in Council without the aid of a professional member or adviser. The great Cornwallis Code, though by far the best and most enlightened code of laws passed by the British Indian legislature since its creation, was passed by a non-professional Governor General with the aid of a non-professional Council. The Regulations then passed might not be distinguished by much scientific precision or adorned by that high legal lore which has since come to the aid of the Indian legislature, still as a body of laws, intended to bring the people of India under the beneficent influence of civilized jurisprudence, to impart unto them the principle of progressive developement, to invest them with the rights of British subject, to hedge their person and property with the strong fence of legislative protection, and to curb arbitrary executive authority, these Regulations were admirably fitted to fulfil their purpose. In these distant days few persons, we submit, can rise from a perusal of the preambles to these Regulations without being deeply impressed with the high and honorable, aye, sacred principles which actuated the early British rulers to administer the affairs of this country. This system of legislation, which we may call the Cornwallis system, went on for about forty years, when a Law Member was appointed to the Government of India in the person of Thomas Babington Macaulay. Mr. Trevelyan's Life of Lord Macaulay describes the feeling of enthusiasm with which the great jurist and statesman assumed the role of Law Maker of India. Although not acquainted with the actual condition of the people of this country beyond what he saw in his travels through it, he learned a great deal from the piles of foolscap which were laid before him, and from that divine consciousness with which he had been endowed. It was the brilliant genius of Lord Macaulay, which conceived the grand idea of the Indian Penal Code, a work far more philosophic, far greater, and far more comprehensive than any other similar code enacted in the ancient or modern world. He also sketched other Codes, which were subsequently referred to the Indian Law Commission, of which he was a member for some time, and these have since become law. Lord Macaulay was succeeded by jurists, who, though not endowed with his genius, were certainly not wanting in his breadth of mind and generous impulses. Charles Hay Cameron, Drinkwater Bethune, and Barnes Peacock completed what we might call the Macaulayan epoch of Indian legislation. Then there was no separate legislature associated with or distinct from the Executive Council, no legislative Secretary, no legislative department. On the appointment of the Law Member of the Supreme Council the only change effected was that in the name of the legislative enactments; these were no longer called "Regulations" but were designated "Acts." At that time, as now, there were local Councils in Madras and Bombay, which passed laws for the provinces or presidencies within which they were located. There were, however, no professional law members in the local Councils. On all questions of legal difficulty the local Government sought for the opinion of the Law Member of the Governor General's Council. This system of legislation continued for more than twenty years, that is to say till the new Legislative Council of India was established under the Charter Act of 1854.

This was the Dalhousian epoch. The distinctive feature of the new system of Indian legislation was the abolition of the local Councils, the establishment of one Central Council for all India, the separation of the legislative functions of Go-

vernment from the executive, and the admission of the Judges of the Supreme Court into the Legislative Council. The independence of the new Council was further secured by the personal example of that large-hearted statesman, who was the author of the constitution, we mean Lord Dalhousie. According to the Parliamentary statute the Governor General was the President of the Council, but as a rule Lord Dalhousie never sat; his Lordship appointed the Chief Justice of the Supreme Council, Vice-President of the Legislative Council, who being independent of the Executive Council necessarily brought perfect independence into that body. Time was when the Crown Judges of the Supreme Court considered as their mission or function to overrule the Company's Governor General, who was looked upon by them as the avator of oppression, and although that feeling had passed away, the Judges of the Supreme Court as trained lawyers, as champions of constitutional freedom, and as dispensers of law and justice, could not be expected to sympathize with the despotism of the Indian bureaucracy, and Lord Dalhousie shewed not a little liberality, loftiness of mind, and honorable and disinterested feeling when he invited the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to be practically the head of the Indian Legislature. The first Vice-President of the Council, was Sir Lawrence Peel, the second Sir James Colville, and the third and unhappily the last, though not the least, Sir Barnes Peacock. We have said that at that time the Presidency Councils were abolished, and the legislative Council of India legislated for all India. But representative members were appointed to thisImperial Legislative Council. There were four such representative members, viz., those for Madras, Bombay, Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, who were each paid Rs. 50,000 a year. The Judges of the Supreme Court, who were members of the Legislative Council, were, however, not paid additional salary. The members of the Executive Government were also members of the Legislative Council. The new constitution worked very fairly and gave much satisfaction; if it had only included a few non-official members or representatives of the non-official communities, both European and Native, there would have been no necessity for a change for many a year. The executive members of the Government were fairly balanced by the Judges of the Supreme Court, though these were not more than two in number, while the provincial members were jealous of the interests of their respective provinces. A fair admixture of non-official members would have rendered the legislative machine most efficient for the purpose for which it was intended. The establishment of the new Council was not large. A Clerk as he was then called on Rs. 3,000 a month, and a Clerk Assistant on Rs. 1,200 with a few copyists, comprised the establishment of the new Legislative Council. The first Clerk was Mr afterwards Sir, Walter Morgan, subsequently appointed a judge of the Bengal High Court and ultimately Chief Justice of Madras, who has since retired. The Clerk Assistant was the Hon'ble Prosunno Coomar Tagore, popularly called the Lord Lyndhurst of India, who was hooked to this bait by the late Lord Dalhouse in order to deprive the British Indian Association of his active co-operation, as the power of that Association even in that early period had begun to be felt. On the resignation of Babu Prosunno Coomar Tagore after some years this post was abolished. Mr. Morgan was succeeded by Mr. Macleod Wyllie, for some time first judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, and Mr. Wyllie in his turn by Mr. Macpherson, then also a judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, and afterwards a judge of the High Court. The new Council worked fairly enough for about fifteen years, when it was knock ed on the head by Lord Canning, who could not bear the independence of Sir Barnes Peacock. On the ashes of Lord Dalhousie's Council has sprung up Lord Canning's Council. The new system revived the local Councils of Madras and Bombay, and gave a new local Council to Bengal Proper. It retained for the central Council the representative members for the different provinces, but eliminated the judges of the Supreme Court from the Council Chamber. We give below the cost of the different systems of legislation, which we will call, I. Cornwallis system, II. the Macaulyan system, III. the Dalhousian system, and IV. the Canning system :

Cost of Indian Legislation.

		Rs.
1.	Cornwallis system...No. additional expense.	
2.	Macaulayan system.	
	Salary of the Law Member ...	100,000 per annum.
3.	Dalhousian system.	
	Law Member ...	80,000
	Four Provincial members on Rs. 50,000 per annum ..	200,000
	Clerk or Secretary ..	36,000
	Ministerial establishment ...	12,000
		348,000
4.	Canning or present system.	
	Law Member ...	80,000
	Four provincial Members ...	200,000
	Secretary ...	42,000
	Deputy Secretary ..	30,000
	Assistant Secretary ..	24,000
	Sub-Assistant Secretary as Indexer	20,000
	Clerks &c. ...	20,390
	Servants ...	4,000
	Travelling and miscellaneous ...	30,000
		450,390

The cost of the Canning system has been thus more than a lakh above the expenses of the Dalhousian system. But this is not all. The present system has revived the local Councils, the cost of which is as follows :

	Rs.
Madras	17,300
Bombay	16,800
Bengal	26,500
	60,600

Add this sum to the total cost of the Central Council, and the aggregate increase comes to more than one lakh and a half per annum? Now, we ask, where is the necessity of so much expenditure in the Legislative Department. If one Secretary was sufficient for the Lord Dalhousie's Legislative Council, which legislated for all India, is it necessary to have four Secretaries to do the same work? First, there is Mr. Fitzpatrick, the senior Secretary, on Rs. 3500 a month, next Mr. Macpherson on Rs. 2500 ditto, then Captain Jarrett, Assistant Secretary, on Rs. 2000 ditto, and a new Indexer has been appointed on Rs. 2,000 ditto. If this is not waste of power and money we do not know what that is. Then we do not see that there is much necessity of having provincial members in the Supreme Legislative Council. For our part we would abolish the local Councils, as they do more evil than good, but so long as they are in existence the local laws must be submitted to the local Councils for enactment. The provincial members of the Supreme Council have indeed very little work to do. Some of them may serve as hand-maids to Mr. Stokes, but surely they are not paid Rs. 50,000 a year to relieve the Law Member of his legitimate work. It may be said that though the imperial Legislative Council passes general measures, local opinion ought to be consulted in considering them. Admitted, but are there not means in existence for obtaining that opinion through other channels? As far as the Bengal Presidency is concerned, there are native members belonging to both the Upper and Lower Provinces, who may be fully relied upon in this respect. Then when the Council sits in Calcutta the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal is an extraordinary member of the Legislative Council. Again, the Executive Council is so constituted that there must be in it representatives of the Upper and Lower Provinces of Bengal and of Madras and Bombay alternately. Such being the case these representative members can place at the disposal of the Council that local knowledge and experience which are sought from the provincial members by paying them each a salary of Rs. 50,000 *per annum*. And lastly no measure as a rule is passed by the Governor General's Legislative Council without first obtaining the opinion of the local Governments. Again, under the Dalhousian system these provincial members were employed because the power of legislation had been taken away from the local Governments. That power has been restored to them, and the same necessity does not therefore exist for additional members for the present imperial Council representing the provinces. It is observable that it is not certain whom these provincial members represent. They are nominated by the local Governments, but the moment they are appointed they begin to shew a feeling of independence of the local Government, which is quite amusing. If the Government wishes to popularize the Council, it ought to appoint a larger number of non-official members.

The savings which our proposals will effect may be thus summarized :

	Rs.
Four Additional Members	200,000
Deputy Secretary	30,000
Second Assistant Secretary	20,000
Travelling and miscellaneous	30,000
	2,80,600

We have shewn above that under the Cornwallis' system there was no additional expenditure incurred for legislation, and that under the Macaulayan system only one lakh of rupees, which represented the salary of the law member. The Home Secretary served as Secretary to the Legislative Department. Under the Dalhousian system there was only one Secretary to the Council though it then legislated for all India. If it may not be practicable to restore the Cornwallis or Macaulayan system, what impediment can there be to the restoration of the Dalhousian system? We would strongly urge this measure upon the attention of Lord Lytton.

MR. GLADSTONE ON INDIAN FINANCE.

PEOPLE'S WILLIAM has once more laid India under deep obligation. In the third debate on the Indian Budget in the House of Commons he spoke a speech, which will be long cherished in grateful remembrance by the millions of India. That speech, as the *Times* justly remarks, marks an epoch in the history of Parliamentary discussions of Indian affairs. Calm, dispassionate, sympathizing and thoroughly statesmanlike he approached the great Indian problem in a spirit befitting its gravity and his own reputation. In the gloom, which has enveloped the Indian mind in the present state of the Indian policy and Indian matters, Mr. Gladstone's earnest and generous utterances afford a cheering ray of hope. By far the most distinguishing and encouraging feature of Mr. Gladstone's Indian speech was that he eschewed all party feeling, and as became him discussed the question on the broad basis of national question. His primary object was to awaken in Parliament a due sense of responsibility to India. After apologizing for the scanty interest which Parliament usually takes in Indian matters, he said : "We approach the discussion of Indian affairs now perhaps for the first time under circumstances that are new—new in this respect that they are now felt to have an urgent claim upon the attention of this House." "The debate of to-night;" he continued, "has taken a course which I have observed with great satisfaction. It has been restricted almost entirely to the monetary aspect of the question, and we have approached the consideration of the subject of Indian finance, not as a mere registry court of the transactions of the Indian Government at home and abroad from year to year, but as a Parliament which feels that very grave problems present themselves to us, and call upon us for solution in tones which are already loud, and which threaten to become imperative. (Hear, hear.) I cannot help being impressed with the belief that we now stand at a point whereat, unless we are alive to the full gravity and urgency of the situation, the course of events may bring us into a position in which we will have but one question to face —namely, the question of assuming responsibility for Indian expenditure, in addition to our own engagements, as a charge upon the British Treasury. (Hear, hear)." Again : "Neither the officers of the Army, the Council of the Governor-General, nor even the Viceroy himself are the persons who are ultimately responsible for the success or the failure of Indian finance. The glory or the shame in connexion with it may be in part reaped or suffered by them, but the ultimate responsibility must devolve here upon those who sit upon these benches within these walls." Things in India are undoubtedly drifting to a course, which unless checked by Parliament may produce serious results. Imperialism is

running riot in India. As Mr. Gladstone remarked :

I am sorry to think that the general state of India does not appear to give a bright and encouraging hue to our discussions. We cannot fall back upon ideas as to the abstract and theoretical splendour of our Indian Empire ; we must remember that the administration of that Empire, in final judgment of history, will bring no advantage or glory to us except in the proportion that that administration confers benefit upon that Empire, and renders India prosperous and happy. (Hear, hear.) There are many on this side of the House who cannot believe that the material condition of the people of India is improving either at the rate we could desire or even at the rate a reasonable man could have expected. There are signs of deepseated mischiefs the root of which we seem not altogether to have reached. My hon. friend the member for the Elgin Burgs (Mr. Grant Duff) referred to disturbances in a particular portion of Bombay with an apprehension which I noticed, especially as coming from him, because I do not think he is at all given to exaggerated views upon any portion of our Indian policy or administration. There are signs of uneasiness, and even of violent uneasiness, in the body politic of that portion of India which might rapidly spread. And this brings me to refer to certain measures which have been passed of late years for India, and which, I am afraid, were not only of questionable policy in themselves, but have been productive of deplorable effects. The assumption by her Majesty of the title of Empress of India meant—there can be no doubt of it—an increase in our responsibility towards India. It was a promise of great things to India—a promise of larger privileges and material advancement. But what has been the course of Indian affairs since that period? It has been marked by peculiar financial difficulties, an augmentation of taxes, the passing of the Arms Act, which placed the possession of arms under hard restrictions, and which, unprecedentedly I believe in the legislation of India, had much more the character of retrogressive than of advancing legislation.

Although we do not agree with Mr. Grant Duff that the dacoities in the Deccan have any foundation in political feeling, the imperialism of the present Government, it cannot be denied, means a policy of coercion and repression and has a direct tendency to estrange the feelings of the people. The Arms Act, to which Mr. Gladstone referred, is one of the manifestations of the policy of repression. Mr. Gladstone then passed on to the Vernacular Press Act. He said :

Above all, there has been the passing of that unfortunate measure for the curbing of the vernacular press. At a period of financial difficulty like the present what could have been more important to us than to know what the people of India thought, not merely in their wisdom, but even in their occasional abberation? But this is the perion we have chosen to limit the expression of native sentiment by placing the whole vernacular Press at the mercy of the Government. I had hoped that the Government would allow the measure to become a dead letter ; but I have heard with the greatest regret that a journal standing nearly at the head of the native Press has been placed under warning—that is to say, placed in a condition so precarious and dependent that it can no longer be published—and that on account, not of an editorial article, but merely of a foolish and imprudent letter from a correspondent. Feeling with the Duke of Buckingham how important it is to us to know the prevailing currents of native opinion, I deeply lament this rigorous treatment of the native Press, and I trust this House will not contentedly suffer that a policy should be pursued in India of a nature to estrange the people from our rule. (Cheers.)

Noble words these, and we hope they will produce the desired effect. At any rate this seems to be certain that if Mr. Gladstone again becomes Prime Minister, he will not let the Vernacular Press Act to taint the Indian statute-book. Mr. Gladstone thus touched upon the cost of the Affghan war :

I must in passing express deep regret at the charge of this expense on the Indian revenue. It is impossible to answer the arguments contained in the petitions from India presented by myself and others. I am afraid a deep sense of wrong and resentment will be generated in India by a course so little worthy of the greatness and magnanimity of this country as calling upon the impoverished people of India to bear nearly the entire charge. I do not say the whole charge, because a loan without interest is simply a mode of making a small contribution to the expenses of the war. I am afraid the charging of the greater part of this expense upon India will engender—and I am not prepared to say it ought not to engender—a sense of wrong, not extravagantly extended beyond the bounds of the subject, and of ungenerous treatment. I do not perceive that the Government have taken into account the effect of the war upon the future permanent finances of India. It is admitted that there are immediate expenses to be incurred ; but will there not be a permanent increase of expense? We have advanced into a difficult country and have undertaken to hold mountain passes without escaping from any internal responsibilities. A high authority Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, who was intrusted with the introduction of the Vernacular Press Act, and who approved the policy of the Affghan war, has recorded his opinion that it will entail a permanent increase of military charges ; and since then it has been announced that a subsidy is to be regularly and by treaty payable to the new Ameer.

He then turned to the remission of the cotton duties :

With regard to the remission of the import duties, there seems to me to be something distinctly repugnant in the way it has been done in the time of India's distress and difficulty, by the Government of a party which has done all in its power to retain every protective duty in this country, and which, from year to year, as the occasion arises, advises the Crown to assent to Colonial Acts imposing fresh duties upon British manufactures. What an invidious, almost odious picture of inequality we exhibit to the millions of India ! The free-trade doctrines that we hold so dear that we apply them against the feeling of the Indian people in their utmost rigour and without a grain of mercy, disappear in a moment when it is a question of dealing with those whose interests and opinions we cannot lightly tamper with—namely, the free colonists of this empire. The Governor-General says he cannot see that financial difficulty can in any way be pleaded as a reason against what he calls fiscal reform. If that be a true principle of government it has been discovered for the first time by the present Viceroy.

And because the British Indian Association stated this truth, it was called by Lord Lytton a caluminator. Mr. Gladstone thus commented on the financial situation of India :

Indian revenue appears to be surrounded with an unusual number of risks and difficulties. (Hear.) It is less solid on its basis than a corresponding revenue of equal amount in our own country, or, probably, in any other. There are peculiarities in its nature ; it is hampered by the difficulties of exchange ; it does not show that solidity and up-springing power in meeting difficult times which we should desire ; and the review of the whole case greatly deepens in my mind—as I think it may also in the minds of others—a sense of the gravity of the situation and a conviction that we ought not to put ourselves off with any unreal or secondary remedies, but, if we can, go to the root of the matter. Then there is the question of new taxes. And there again I find statements put forward which seem to indicate a belief that upon the occurrence of an adequate cause it would not be such a difficult matter to discover new taxes to be imposed in India. But how does this matter really stand? The experience of this country goes far towards establishing this financial proposition—that the imposition of an income-tax is to be considered rather in the nature of a last resource in time of peace. The income-tax has been tried in India, and, as I am convinced, has proved a failure. What have you done?—I do not say done wrongly ; it is an indication of the real state of things and the necessity under which we lie. You have established a License-tax, on which I shall make two observations. The first is that I cannot justify the resorting to this description of tax upon Indian enterprise and industry without you establish a corresponding tax upon English enterprise and industry in India and all English official salaries. (Hear, hear.) But my main point is this—that you carry your License-tax down to incomes of £10-8 per annum. (Hear.) I do not presume to say that this is wrong ; but if it is right, it proves that you have reached the limit of taxation. (Hear, hear.) You have, humanly speaking, no title to look to the imposition of new taxes in order to meet your deficiency. (Hear, hear.) Therefore the whole force of the arguments and speeches we have heard, even to a great extent the speech of the Under-Secretary of State himself, goes to show that to retrenchment alone we must look for meeting the difficulty. (Hear, hear.)

And this retrenchment, Mr. Gladstone added, must be a very large retrenchment. He then went on :

My hon. friend the member for the Elgin Burghs, who is by no means given to exaggeration in his views of India policy, but whose reputed disposition is, on the contrary to colour it too favourably, has fixed the measure of retrenchment he considers necessary to give solidity to Indian finance at four millions a year. That is a very grave statement, and I do not believe it is an exaggerated one. (Hear.) It means that there must be a reduction of from 10 to 12 per cent. all round in the real expenditure of India. I think the race of economists which was at one time a thriving and prosperous race and multiplied in the land has of late dwindled away and is now only represented by here and there a solitary individual. (Hear, hear.) But the most sanguine of these solitary individuals would I am sure, make this admission freely—that it is no trifle you propose to yourselves when you talk of making a reduction of anything like four millions in the expenditure of India. The main question is in what temper are we to approach the operation? Are we to approach it in the spirit which is disposed to allow this plea and that this inconvenience and that, nay even to conjure up possible dangers, as conclusive reasons against reduction (hear) irrespective of the fact that there is no danger more pressing or more formidable than the condition of a country whose expenses are greatly in excess of its real income? (Hear, hear.) To escape that great danger you must be prepared to take measures of corresponding strength. (Hear.) You must not proceed by small and peddling steps; you must not be afraid to have it cast in your teeth that you are making reduction in modes inconsistent with the dignity of this Government, or with the efficiency of the service, or even with the security of the country provided you believe that efficiency and security are not to be placed in real peril. You must get rid of a vast amount of conventional estimates (hear); and it depends upon the rejection of these conventional estimates whether your measures of retrenchment will be effectual or not. Small measures of retrenchment will be worthless and not only so but if they blind us during the moments that are so precious to the real magnitude of the emergencies with which we have to deal the mischief they may thus do may be greater than the good which they effect by establishing a partial saving here and there.

And Mr. Gladstone is quite right. No small measures of retrenchment will do in the present crisis. There must be very large reductions, and it remains to be seen what the Government of India will do. Mr. Gladstone then dwelt on some details, which we need not notice here. He then urged the necessity of an efficient control upon Indian finance by the Indian Treasury. He said :

I wish to say a few words on another subject. A long acquaintance with the financial system of this country has shown me that whatever remains of economy may still exist in our present system of public expenditure ("hear," and a laugh) is due chiefly to that admirable organization of the British Treasury which is itself responsible to this House. No one can fail to perceive how completely the salutary control of such an institution is wanting with regard to Indian expenditure. The control of the British Treasury upon expenditure in this country is felt from day to day. That expenditure is now between 80 and 90 millions. But when we pass over to India with expenditure exceeding one-half of that amount we find a total absence of anything of the same kind. The men who are connected with the Indian finance have no doubt the best dispositions and intentions, as far as they are personally concerned in regard to saving the resources which are extracted in the shape of taxation from the Indian people. But they have none of the advantages which the British Treasury possesses. I do not think you can supply that tremendous void by any contrivance such as has suggested itself to my mind ; but I am still convinced that a good deal might be done by introducing some influence drawn from the fountain-head of the English Treasury upon Indian expenditure not to affect those questions where the Indian Exchequer and the British are in competition with each other. On those questions, and on those alone I should hold the English Treasury to be biased. But I believe that by an agency judiciously chosen and applied we might bring some part of the rules and the spirit of the English Treasury to bear on the details of Indian finance. That is a point which I would strongly commend to the serious attention of the Government. Far from enforcing any difference of view between those on this side and those who sit opposite—far from seeking the miserable gratification of making good and driving home any accusation against any one in this grave matter what I most earnestly of all desire is that this body of the representatives of the people of England upon whom in the last resort the whole responsibility must fall, should fully and clearly understand that they are approaching and are called upon to deal with no remote or secondary matter of the interest of a dependency but that they have to solve a problem, the solution of which is intimately associated it may be with the material but undoubtedly with all the higher moral interests of the nation and with the honour of the Empire (Cheers.)

Nobly said, but with all deference we submit that if the British Treasury exercises such a wholesome control over the revenue establishments, it is because there is an *imperio in imperio*. It is the sense of responsibility of the English Treasury to Parliament, which contributes so much to its efficiency. Cannot we have some machinery in India, though not equal in potency to Parliament, which may have some voice in the administration of the finances? Cannot we have a Consultative Council composed of non-official European and Native gentlemen, to whom the Budget might be submitted before adoption by the Government of India? The ultimate power may rest with the Government, but if it were required to take the opinions of the Council on its financial measures, and when differing from it to record its reasons, and if the minutes of both the Consultative Council and the Government were published for general information, a very important step would be gained. The Consultative Council may act as a moral lever of great force. We may write on this subject at length in a future issue.

THE NEW TAXATION POLICY.

THE wisdom of the new taxation policy has received a noteworthy illustration in the practical results of the License tax. We stated last week that the gross proceeds of the License tax in Bengal amount to about 25 lakhs of rupees. The Government has suffered a loss of revenue to the amount of more than thirty lakhs of rupees by reducing the Salt tax in Bengal. It has remitted 6 ans. of the salt duty in Bengal. Each anna of the salt duty in Bengal is worth 5 lakhs of rupees, and six ans. give 30 lakhs of rupees. Compared with the income from the License tax the reduction of the salt duty gives a net loss of five lakhs of rupees. This is the financial result of the new policy of taxation. The object of the License tax was, however, not to recoup the loss, which the remission of the salt duty in Bengal was calculated to involve. It was intended for a Famine Insurance Fund, whereas the salt duty is levied for the general purposes of the empire. But extra expenditure must be put off if the ordinary income of the State did not suffice for its ordinary expenditure. Hence the disappearance of the Famine Fund. Sir John Strachey in his Budget statement and financial circulars has traced the cessation of the Famine Fund to the increased loss by exchange. Of course this loss has been much greater than what had been originally estimated, but it is not the sole cause for the absorption of the Famine Fund. The new taxation policy lies at the root of the present complications. The remission of the salt duty in Bengal was a most short-sighted measure. It was not wanted by the people of Bengal. Whatever might be said of the other provinces we make bold to say that the salt duty does not press upon any class of the population of Bengal. And the remission of the duty has afforded them no relief whatever. There

has been no appreciable abatement in the price of salt in the Bengal provinces. The reduction of the duty has benefited only the importer and the local dealer. The sum of thirty lakhs of revenue surrendered by the remission of the duty has gone to the pockets of the importer and the dealer. Surely this was not the object of the Government in adopting this measure. It had intended to benefit the consumer, but to him the relief has been little or none. As for the loss to Government it might be said that what the Government has lost it has made up and earned much more by raising the duty in Madras and Bombay in pursuance of the policy of the equalization of the duty. Now, we have always held that the theory of equalization of the salt duty is sentimental, that the circumstances of the different provinces being different an uniform rate of duty would necessarily lead to injustice to some. But if equalization of duty was necessary for the purpose of abolishing the Inland Customs line, which was certainly a barbarous institution, and fruitful of hardship and oppression, the Government has not been able to effect a thorough equalization. While the general rate of the salt duty throughout India is now Rs. 2-8, in Bengal it is Rs. 2-14 annas, and if in this province it has been thought necessary to maintain the rate at Rs. 2-14 annas, why could it not have been maintained at the original rate of Rs. 3-4? If the Government had not reduced the duty in Bengal, it would not have had to sustain a loss of 30 lakhs of rupees per annum. If it had saved this sum, it would not then have been under the necessity of levying the License tax in Bengal. That tax has not produced more than twenty-five lakhs, whereas the loss from the remission of the salt duty has been thirty lakhs. But this is not all. The money loss is of far less significance than the comparative results in an administrative point of view of the salt tax and the License tax. The expenditure for the collection of the salt tax at Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 3-4 is the same, so that the income of thirty lakhs, which has been surrendered by the reduction of the salt duty, did not involve any additional expenditure for realization. On the other hand a new machinery has been provided for the collection of the License tax. An army of circle officers, enumerators, and peons, was scattered over the country to the terror of the people, and the working of the tax for one year has shewn what hardship, oppression, injustice, and suffering have been inflicted upon them. As usual in this counrry one pice of direct tax costs the poor payer one anna by way of *doceur* or speed-money, and cases were not wanting in which legal proceedings shewed that the assessor had robbed right and left. In those cases in which the authorities could detect the robber, they brought him to condign punishment, but how few were the cases which the Government could discover? There were grievous oppressions, almost throughout the country, though there might not have been foul play on the part of the myrmidons of the tax in all cases. The Collectors wanted to raise the figure high, their Deputies could not but carry out their behests, the assessing officers, mostly ill-educated and ticca men, from a natural desire to gain the good will of their superiors, put the assessments high a hundred per cent or more, and in many cases included parties in the assessment list, who were not at all liable to it, and thus filled the whole population with dissatisfaction and discontent. The brunt of this tax has fallen upon the poor and the weak, who unable to defend themselves have in not a few cases divested themselves of all that they had in order to satisfy the tax-gatherer's greed. In Calcutta, the capital of India, the seat of public opinion, scores of cases have come to our notice in which such gross injustice and oppression had been committed that one could hardly believe that such things had occured under the *ægis* of the British Government. These cases would bring tears in the eyes of the most hard-hearted. And how much worse must have been the state of things in the Mofussil? And all this for what—for twenty-five lakhs of rupees, when the Government had of its own motion surrendered thirty lakhs derived from a most innocuous tax. Really we are filled with sorrow and shame when we contemplate the financial wisdom of our civilized and enlightened rulers, who could deliberately substitute a license tax in lieu of the salt tax with such formidable comparative results.

CRIME IN CALCUTTA.

WE have read with much interest the last administration report of the Calcutta Police. Apart from the statements and figures given shewing the working of the Police, the narrative of the criminal classes, with their habits and modes, and the centres of crime, furnishes food for the statistician, the novelist, and the social reformer. In the first place we observe that during the past year there was an increase of 1,221 in the total number of cases reported in the town and suburbs, the increase for the town being 1,500 and the decrease for the suburbs, 279. The following statement shows the number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases in the town and suburbs together for the past three years:

		1876.	1877.	1878.
Cognizable	Penal Code.....	5593	6260	6192
	Miscellaneous	12911	13266	18074
Non-cognizable ...	Penal Code..	5741	6759	8233
	Miscellaneous.....	11488	18301	13308
	Total.....	35733	44586	45807

More than the whole of the increase of 4,808 cognizable cases under miscellaneous laws is accounted for by an increase of 2,730 miscellaneous offences in the streets, of 1568 cases under the Contagious Diseases Act, and of 595 cases under the act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. We wish full particulars of this very large increase in Contagious Diseases cases had been given. Considerable dissatisfaction seems to exist regarding the way in which the Contagious Diseases Act is administered. The ratio of cognizable crime to area and population is as under:

	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of true crime to each square mile.	Proportion of crime to population.
Town	7·8	429,535	2,525	1 to 21·89
Suburbs	23·	257,149	16,252	1 to 68·79

The high ratio shewn above, says the Commissioner of Police, is due to the wide powers of arrest vested in the police by special and local laws. This is perfectly true. We think the power of the Police to arrest without warrant should be reduced. There were five murders in the town last year, in three of which the accused were brought to trial, in one the perpetrator had committed suicide, and the last is thus reported by the Commissioner of Police:

Murder by poison. About 2 A.M. on the 23rd May Shib Churn Bhattacharjee, a Brahmin priest and wealthy money-lender, residing in the north of the town, was taken by two relatives to the Medical College, suffering from some irritant poison. He died within half an hour of admission, and arsenic was subsequently found in the body in large quantities.

The police investigation established the following facts:—(1) that poison had been administered to deceased in the evening meal, which had been prepared, as usual, about 10 P.M. by his own relatives residing in the house; (2) that no servants or strangers assisted in the cooking, or were in the house then or later; (3) that his family then present were his mother, his wife, one adult son and daughter, and some younger children; (4) that the poison might have been placed in the food by any one of these persons, and (5) must have been so placed by one of them. The son, Gocool Chunder Bhuttacharjee, a spendthrift, had twice robbed his father of large sums; had raised money on *post-obits.*, and at the time of the murder was not on speaking terms with his father. Deceased was a miserly, selfish man, addicted to women, and his death was a relief to his family. Suspicion pointed to the son as the murderer; but his relatives, all women, would give no information either to the police or the Coroner. Servants there were none to question, and arsenic can be purchased in the bazaar without suspicion. The case remained under inquiry for a considerable time, but no evidence was forthcoming.

We give below a statement of accidental deaths both in the town and the suburbs:

Accidental deaths during the year 1878.

	By snake-bite.			By drowning.			By fall from trees buildings, &c.			By horses and carriages.			Other causes.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Town	...	1	1	2	2	2	7	8	7	12	3	1	17	10	8
River	...	...	...	35	4	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...
Suburbs	7	2	1	13	15	16	.	...	...	4	2	...	9	4	...
Total.....	7	3	2	50	21	21	18	8	7	16	5	1	48	14	8

6

By far the most interesting chapter of the report is the narrative of the criminal classes and the centres of crime. The following is an account of old offenders:

Every effort was made throughout the year to keep convicted offenders under strict surveillance. But another year's experience only goes to show that the conditions of life of the criminal classes in Calcutta are such as positively preclude the police from keeping them in constant view. Abdool, a house-breaker, is released from the Presidency Jail: his property consists of the clothes he stands in and a few Rupees found and put aside at the time of conviction. Wife he has none, nor relations nor house. He is marked down and left in his old haunts in Colootollah. Finding himself watched he moves off to Bhowanipore, settles down near some prostitute's house, and calls himself Khadin. There he remains prowling about sharing his plunder with his woman until he again falls into the hands of the police. He has no intention whatever of doing a day's work. In our experience the habitual thieves and burglars of Calcutta do not reform.

The following is a pen-and-ink sketch of swindlers of different classes:

In July there came into town from Cuttack a small gang of "Nausaires" ("nau" nine, "sair" trick,) headed by Shazada Kurrum Singh, an unworthy descendant of the late Maharajah Runjeet Sing, a gambler and cheat from his youth. Kurrum Singh was imprisoned at Lahore for theft, and had for years past wandered about India. He brought with him Ramji Misser, a Punjabi Brahmin, a man well known to the people in 1872, when his accomplices were convicted at the High Court. On this occasion a timely warning had been received from Cuttack. As soon as Kurrum Singh arrived, he was photographed. He went off to Patna and on to Benares, where he was convicted for cheating. Ramji Misser remained behind. He was sentenced a few days ago at the Alipore Session to imprisonment for seven years, for extorting Rs. 2,360 from an indigo merchant of Jounpore, whom he and his gang inveigled to Metiabrooj outside the Suburbs.

Multifarious are the devices of urban cheats and swindlers.

The worst of all is, perhaps, the commercial swindler, who opens a broker's office, purchases goods on short-credit, sells them by auction for cash, and either cajoles his creditors or disappears. Ignorant up-country men fall easy dupes to these cheats. Whittenbury, a convicted swindler, lately started this business under the style of Selby & Co. He has been sentenced to two and a half years' imprisonment for an audacious fraud on a trader from Allyghur. There are several Whittenburys still left.

There is the religious swindler who persuades strangers wearing ornaments to assist him in some religious ceremony or the fulfilment of a vow. The ceremony commences with a bath in the sacred river, from which the dupe emerges to find the holy person has disappeared with the valuables deposited on the river bank.

There is the swindler who visits shops, and selects articles on inspection, leaving as security a bundle containing only rubbish.

There is the cheat who goes about provided with a pair of scales and a packet of letters. Under pretence of weighing his letters he askes a by-stander for his purse and before he returns it he dexterously substitutes pice for the rupees extracted for use as weights.

There are the gangs of auctioneers, who attract crowds to their mock sales of cheap cloth. The purchaser is put off with inferior material or short measure, and is hustled off by accomplices if he proclaims the fraud.

There are the "gilti-wallahs" who pass off as gold bars of gilt metal. A small piece of gold is cleverly inserted into the bar and the test is applied to this portion of the metal.

The "tupka-wallahs" wander about in twos and threes and pass off brass beads as gold. One of the gang drops the beads, an accomplice picks them up, a passer-by is called in to arbitrate, and eventually is persuaded to settle the dispute by purchasing the beads himself. Before he discovers the imposture, the cheats have moved off.

Even poor coolies are sometimes duped. Last year a cooly was hired to carry four bottles of champagne. Arriving on the *maidan* the hirer borrowed from the cooly four annas saying he would make purchases in the Fort, and return soon. After a time the cooly grew tired of waiting and deposited the champagne at the nearest thana. On the seals being broken the bottles were found to contain only water.

The *modus operandi* of the criminal classes:

In Calcutta the habitual criminal selects his own work in the profession, and rarely diverges from it. Hence here, as elsewhere, crimes repeat themselves. Some thieves steal only by day, others only by night. Some engage only in carefully-planned robberies; others prowl about, and catch up whatever chance throws in their way. If a European house is broken into, the burglar has to be looked for among up-country men; in native quarters, Bengali house-breakers are most successful. The night burglar seldom breaks into a house by day; nor does he associate with pickpockets or petty theives. Once a burglar, always a burglar, as in the case of Modhoosoodun Dey, convicted for house-breaking seven times and again last year transported for ten years for the same offence.

The handiwork of the up-country house-breaker is very different from that of a Bengali and each has his own mode of disposing of his plunder. The up-country man arranges beforehand with a receiver to take the goods, the Bengali deposits it with his mistress or if a Bedya from Nudden he hurries home taking his spoil with him.

The centres of crime are thus distributed:

"In the north of the Town, all along the Strand Bank, a host of petty receivers drive a good trade; here boatmen and carters can always find a ready sale for grain and jute. In Burra Bazar and its neighbourhood, the centre of European and native commerce, heavy thefts, forgeries, embezzlements by servants and carriers are the prevalent offences. In Bow Bazar, the *rendezvous* of seamen and runners, affrays, though happily rare, are more common than elsewhere. In Colootollah are found Burmese, Chinese, Jews, Armenians, Moguls, Malays, Arabs Kabulees a very Babel of tongues and most acts of violence are reported from this neighbourhood. In the European quarters the most frequent offences are thefts by domestic servants and petty cheating, criminal intimidation

and extortion. The neighbourhood of Collinga Bazar and Taltollah abound in men of this class. Also a disreputable set of Jews—Russian, German, and Greek—have within the last few years infested this locality. They import European prostitutes, on whose earnings they lead a life of dissipation and idleness.

The following has a touch of romance:

During the past year Calcutta received some strange visitors. In March James Harvey and C. Deane, two European perverts to Mahomedanism, arrived from up-country, and took up their quarters in Colootollah. They frequented the mosques in the Chitpore Road, and lived by begging alms from Mahomedans. Harvey *alias* Abdool Rohomau wore an Arab dress, and said he had turned Mahomedan ten years ago in Bombay.

Deane *alias* Abdoollah dressed like a faquir. His hair was long and matted, and flowing down to his shoulders, a blue cloth round his loins, and an iron ring on his left wrist. He turned Mahomedan nine years ago, and became the disciple of Hajee Waris Ally, a faquir Khandan Kadra of Nawabgunj, Barabanki. Finding themselves watched by the police, they raised subscriptions among the Nacodas, and disappeared up-country. Both of these men made a trade of their religion.

On the 25th April Mahomed Suffi, a Persian, and Ahmed Effendi, a native of Bagdad, arrived from Central India at Great Eastern Hotel. They gave themselves out to be officers of the Turkish army, on leave, and wore a non-descript uniform. They went on to Dacca, and obtaining money from Nawab Gunny Meah and other wealthy Mahomedan gentlemen, for a short time they lived an easy life. But funds failing, they retired to obscure lodgings in Machooa Bazar Street, where Ahmed Effendi made capital out of a scar from a sword cut, and collected alms by telling stories of the war to khallasies and native seamen. Tiring out their audience, they were forced to separate. Ahmed Effendi worked as a lascar on an Arab vessel; Mahomed Suffi roved about in the mofussil. He was sent down from Bhagulpore in November, and was removed at Government expense to Port Said. Ahmed Effendi fell into the hands of the Burdwan police a few weeks ago, and was deported as a vagrant.

In January 1878 James Gill, a European groom, who came up with horses in the *Edward Weeks* from Australia, became enamoured of a Mahomedan prostitute at Matiabrooj. By persuasion of one Sultan Moonshee he turned Mahomedan, was circumcised, and took the name of Golam Mahomed. The woman declined to marry him, and he worked in Sultan's tanyard at Entally, dressed as a Mahomedan, and getting instruction in that faith. In April he was seized with cholera, and died in the Medical College.

In October an imposter, calling himself Count G. M. M. Yois Li Fez, came up from Rangoon, having given out on board that he was travelling with instructions from the French Government to arrange for the transfer of the settlement of Chandernagore. What his designs were did not transpire. He had parted in anger from his Private Secretary at Rangoon, and the latter sent up telegrams to the Count's friends putting them on their guard. He disappeared very suddenly in the direction of Bombay.

The Commissioner of Police makes the following remarks on the employment of Bengalis in the Police:

The number of Bengali native officers was augmented during 1878 in the Town from 42 to 53 and in Suburbs from 23 to 25. Bengali constables were 125 against 132 in Town and 92 against 77 in the Suburbs: a total increase of 21 natives of Bengal, of whom 13 were native officers.

Educated Bengalees are far more plentiful than Bengalees fit for watch-and-ward. It has been said that if Bengali recruits can be found to take service as constable in the 24-Pergunnahs and Howrah, it should be possible to enlist them as native constables in Calcutta also especially in the Suburban force. But the life of a constable in Calcutta and the Suburbs differs widely from that of a mofussil policeman. At mofussil thanas constables, as a rule, pass their night in bed and are called out in the day only when work has to be done. In calcutta, night and day, there is a system of watch-and-ward, and to this regular routine of work, strictly enforced, natives of the neighbourhood will not submit. Hence it is extremely difficult to recruit the lower ranks from the neighbouring population. Almost the only Bengalees who are fit and willing to do duty in the streets are Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal, and experience has shown that it is unsafe to employ more than a very limited number of men from those parts.

The employment of educated Bengalis as Police officers has had a decidedly beneficial effect. We hope the new policy will be persevered in.

DR. DUFF.

WHAT Boswell was to Johnson Dr. George Smith was to Dr. Alexander Duff, whilst the latter was alive, and in the biography of that prince of missionaries, which he has written, and with a copy of which we have been favoured, there is scarcely a page, which is not redolent with the incense of enthusiastic adoration for his hero. We yield to none in our admiration of the talents, abilities and character of Dr. Duff, though we have never been blind to his faults, which we never shrunk from exposing in his life-time and in his own presence, but we confess we find it hard to swallow the vast mass of adjectives and exaggerations with which our author has overlaid his book. Like Bozzy Dr. Smith seems to have swallowed all that has come to him in the shape of anecdotes, stories, and tales regarding his hero. Dr. Duff's name occupies such a high niche in the temple of fame that accessories of an imaginative kind are hardly needed for help. For instance we do not see that there was the slightest necessity for the biographer to throw round his hero the halo of an inspired prophet. He gives two instances of prophetic vision with which Dr. Duff was blessed. The Gaelic poet, Dugald Buchanan, wrote a poem entitled *The Day of Judgment*, which Dr. Duff as a boy had read with thrilling emotions. Our biographer says: "The more weird and alarming strains of *The Day of Judgment* so filled the boy's fancy that, when he first left home for the Lowlands, he one night dreamed he saw the signs of the approaching doom. In vision he beheld numbers without number summoned where the Judge was seated on the Great White Throne. He saw the human race advance in succession to the tribunal, he heard sentence pronounced upon men—some condemned to everlasting punishment, others ordained to everlasting life. He was seized with an indescribable terror, uncertain what his own fate would be. The doubt became so terrible as to convulse his very frame. When his turn for sentence drew near, the dreamer awoke shivering very violently. The experience left an indelible impression on his mind. It threw him into earnest prayer for pardon, and was followed by what he long after described as something like the assurance of acceptance through the atoning blood of his Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." Agian: "The next harvest vacation was marked by another experience of a similar kind, in which those who keep the ear of the soul open for every whisper of the divine, will read a prophetic call in the light of the boy's future. He had not long before narrowly escaped drowning in the more easterly of the two streams around the cottage, having been drawn into it as he was lifting out of water from the swollen torrent, and swirled under the rustic bridge. The more peaceful westerly burn was the scene of his second vision. He dreamed, as he lay on its banks among the blae-berries musing alone, that there shone in the distance a brightness surpassing that of the sun. By-and-bye from the great light there seemed to approach him a magnificent chariot of gold studded with gems, drawn by fiery horses. The glory overawed him. At last the heavenly chariot reached his side, and from its open window the Almighty God looked out and addressed to him, in the mildest tones, the words, "Come up hither; I have work for thee to do." In the effort to rise he awoke with astonishment, and told the dream in all it details to his parents. Not long before his death, he repeated it in this form to his grandson, so deep and lasting had been the impression. Such a call, be it the prevision of fancy or the revelation of a gracious destiny, was a fitting commencement of Alexander Duff's career, and a very real preparation of him for the work he had to do." We do not deny that Dr. Duff might have had these visions, which come to many a boy of ardent imagination, but to proclaim them as "revelation of a gracious destiny" appears to our untutored mind to indicate a spirit of trifling with the Most High. It bears a touch of superstition, which we did not expect in a man of culture and vigorous intellect like the biographer before us.

Denuded of the flowers of rhetoric, which lie thick in the book as the leaves of Vallambrosa, the biography is worthy of the eminent man, whose life-story it tells, and of the scholar, who has recorded it. We have neither time nor space to follow the biographer through the elaborate sketches he has drawn, but we will cull a few passages here and there to convey to the reader a general idea of the performance. Of the school-days of Dr. Duff it is sufficient for our purpose to say that he was an illustrious example of the acquisition of knowledge under difficulties. After receiving elementary education in the grammar schools of his parish, he went in for University training with the paltry sum of £20 in his pocket given him by his father, and with this small capital he annexed a vast intellectual kingdom. His rise in University education was rapid and marked, and he early displayed his faculty to command. He was the head of the little band of the earnest young men, who were destined to strike out new paths for Christian proselytism. His soul panted for foreign missions, and he selected India for the scene of his labours. The story of his election for this sacred task is interesting and well told by the biographer. Dr. Duff's soul was drawn to India by a curious incident. "It was," he long afterwards told his converts when bidding them a life-long farewell, "when a student at college, in perusing the article on India in Sir David Brewster's "Edinburgh Encyclopædia," that my soul was first drawn out as by a spell-like fascination towards India. And when at a later period, I was led to respond to the call to proceed to India as the first missionary ever sent forth by the Established National Church of Scotland, my resolution was, if the Lord so willed it never, never to return again." The committee, which selected Dr. Duff, described him as "a person possessed of such talents and acquirements, literary, scientific and theological, as would do honour to any station in the Church; who also combines with these the prudence and discretion which are so peculiarly requisite in the discharge of the duties which will devolve upon him; and is, at the same time, animated with such zeal in the cause to which he devotes himself, as to make him think lightly of all the advantages which he foregoes in leaving his native land." His subsistence allowance was fixed at £300 a year and a free house, "as the least that could be reasonably proffered." Dr. Duff left his Highland home for India in 1829, and on his way out met with several reverses. The biographer says that the young Missionary was very kindly received in Calcutta in his arrival. "With his wife," we are told, "he lost no time in calling at Government House on Lady William Bentinck, who received them not merely with courtesy but with genial Christian sympathy. The Governor-General himself did not need the letter from a personal friend at home to give the young missionary a warm reception. His Excellency sent for him, spoke encouragingly to him, and at a private dinner fully entered into his plans. Was Lord William not the greatest of the Bentincks, the best of all the Governor-Generals?" Certainly Lord William Bentinck was the greatest Governor General, but not simply because he gave a kind and encouraging reception to Dr. Duff.

Dr. Duff had been commissioned by his Home Committee to plant his standard on some rural spot, but he began by an act of disobedience. As the biographer in his missionary parlance puts it," the young Scot had vowed to kill Hindooism, and this he could best do by striking at its brain. Benares, Pooree, Bombay more lately might have been its heart; but Calcutta was its brain. Let others pursue their own methods in their own places, he would plant his foot down here, among the then half-million eager, fermenting Bengalees, feeling after God if haply they might find Him with Western help, and about to be used by the English Government as instruments for carrying its civilization all over Eastern, Central and North-western India." We must confess Dr. Duff was right. By unfurling his standard in the capital he commanded the whole province—aye the whole empire. Dr. Smith gives the following spirited description of Calcutta as the seat of Government:

Itself impregnable by nature and the *entrepot* of the wealth of Bengal, Calcutta has sent forth triumphant expeditions to Burmah, to Java, to Canton and to Peking in the far east. It has been prepared to civilize the Maories of Australasia, as it had previously pushed the edge of the sword that separates evil from good into the heart of the Pathans of the Suleiman range and the Western Himalayas. From Calcutta, Mauritius and even the Cape have been started on a new career. Embassies from the palace of its Governor-General still known simply as Government House, seventy years ago dictated terms of peace and progress, against the barbarous aggression of Russian and French absolutism to the Shah of Persia, and the Ameer of Cabul and the Moharaja of the sikhs, when the Sutlej was our only frontier besides the sea. Were we basely to retire from the responsibilities of empire, and confine our administrative system to the one Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, its swarming sixty millions would enable Calcutta to send to the mother country a clear annual surplus of from four to six millions sterling. For it is with the twelve millions of revenue yielded every year by Bengal, that Calcutta has spread the British Empire all over Southern Asia."

The revenue of Bengal is not now twelve but twenty millions. We had endeavoured to shew in another place what Dr. Smith says above that it was the revenues of Bengal, which had purchased the Indian empire for England, and that it ought therefore to be fairly dealt with in any scheme of taxation, but we were simply laughed down. But it is some satisfaction to us to

find that one of the best informed Indian publicists has taken the same view of this important historical question.

In describing Old Calcutta Dr. Smith glances at the founders of some of the wealthy native families of that day. We give the following notice :

The necessities of intercourse with the natives, diplomatically with the Court at Dacca and Moorshedabad and commercially with the capitalists and manufacturers, had early created a class of intermediaries and assistants between the English and the people of the country. Of the former was the Punjabi Omichand, the wealthy intriguer who tried to cheat both Clive and the Mahomedan ruler, whom he had instigated to the destruction of the English, and was defeated by his own weapon. Of the latter were nearly all the great Hindoo families which are still the heads of Native society. Lord Clive's moonshee was to his countrymen more powerful than the great Governor himself. Raja Nobo Kissen founded a house like the Barings of England. More famous at the time though now forgotten, was Clive's dewan, Ramchand. In the year of the Victory of Plassey each of these men had a salary of £72 pounds; yet on his death, in 1767, ten years after, the latter left a fortune of a million and a quarter sterling. Nobokissen spent ninety thousand pounds on his mother's obsequies. The various ghauts, or bathing places, on both banks of the Hooghly, from Calcutta to Serampore, commemorate at once the wealth and the superstition of the men who in those days, lived on the ignorant foreigners whom they assisted and on their own less educated countrymen whom they oppressed.

It is a pity that the biographer has not yet forgotten the old Serampore style. He has not hesitated to blacken the memory of Nobokissen and Ramchand, but has he forgotten that the English officers of those days were no better than their native dewans ? Were they not, as the *Pall MallGazette* says, steeped in corruption ? Dr. Smith has the following running commentary on the leading native gentlemen of the period when Dr. Duff began his career in Calcutta. Raja Ram Mohun Roy was the head of the advanced section of the Hindu community. Dr. Smith writes :

" He Raja Rammohun Roy stood at the head of the leading Hindoo families of Calcutta at the time of Duff's appearance there. After winning the gratitude of the Government as ', dewan" or principal native assistant to the collector of Rungpore, he had settled in the city in 1814. Others worthy of note were Dwarka Nath Tagore, of the mercantile form of Carr, Tagore, & Co., and his cousin, Prosunno Coomar Tagore, great landholder and lawyer. Ram Komul Sen, already alluded to, was " dewan" of the Bank of Bengal. Russomoy Dutt, was at that time " banian" or broker to Messrs. Cruttenden, Mackillop & Co,. and afterwards honoured Judge of the Small Cause Court. Raja Radha Kant Deb, was head of the orthodox party. Ramgopal Ghose, was a member of the firm of Messrs Kelsall, Ghose, and Co., These were the principal English speaking native gentlemen, the most active in the education of their countrymen, the reformers before that reformation of which the young Scotish Missionary became the apostle. We shall see how the Christianity that he brought and applied, in a form adapted to the wants of the time, tested them and sifted the families, and still tries their descendants as a divine touchstone,

There is a slight chronological incongruity in the above which we fear Dr. Smith did not perceive. Babu Ram Gopal Ghose was a student in 1830 and not " a member of the firm of Messrs. Kelsall Ghose & Co." But let that pass. It is worthy of remark that the missionary biographer of the most distinguished missionary on this side of India admits by implication that the proselytizing labours of the Christian missionaries in India have not made sensible additions to the Kingdom of Christ. He says : " Up to that time (1830) missionaries in the less Hindooized south of India had been at work for more than a century, and had been driven to evangelize the non-Brahmanical tribes. The system remained untouched—nay, remains so to the present day, according to the most scholarly authority, Mr. Burnell." " The first fact forced on Duff was, that, as against the Brahmanized Hindoos, the prevailing missionary method had failed both in immediate results and in self-developing power. The logical, if also anti-spiritual conclusion, was undoubtedly that of the Abbe Dubois who knew no other method—that it was impossible to convert the Hindoos, and needless to try." And what was true in 1830 is equally so in 1879. The biographer candidly confesses : " Long after that we have heard the greatest vernacular preacher Bengal has seen, Duff's dear friend, Lacroix, confess that during fifty years he did not know that he had been the means of making one convert from Hindooism." Dr. Duff had also indirectly admitted the truth of these observations. Referring to the policy of direct conversion he said: " While you engage in directly separating as many precious atoms from the mass as the stubborn resistance to ordinary appliances can admit, *we shall, with the blessing of God, devote our time and strength to the preparing of a mine, and the setting of a train which shall one day explode and tear up the whole from its lowest depths.*" And we know what that means. Dr. Duff's system has certainly been extremely beneficial to the country. It has opened to the Bengali a new intellectual, moral, and spiritual world. It has taught him how to earn his livelihood, how to unite the dignity of labour with the freedom of conscience, how to reform his home and to nurse his inner being, but not one out of ninety-nine has been drawn to Christ in the sense in which Dr. Duff wanted it. As Abbe Dubois said—it is impossible to convert the Hindoo and needless to try. We stop here for the present.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

WE HEAR that Sir Ashley Eden is expected in Calcutta on the 19th instant, which he will leave on the 21st idem. Sir Stuart Bayley, it is rumoured, takes over charge at Darjeeling on the 12th instant.

OUR LONDON correspondent writes to us as follows :

You will receive by this mail a full report of last night's debate which was distinguished by several very encouraging features.

The existence of serious financial difficulties and the urgent necessity for retrenchment and reform in India, are now admitted on all sides, and the Government promised to do its utmost in carrying out the requisite measures. It will be for Parliament to see that these promises are fulfilled.

Moreover, when Mr. Gladstone, urging the House to look into the condition of India, emphatically declared that upon the members of that House rested the ultimate responsibility of Indian finance, those voices were silent, who, on previous occasions when the same question was raised, had agreed that Parliamentary interference in the affairs of India was likely to be hurtful rather than beneficial to her interests. The actual fact, as you well know, is that the ultimate power of control over the administration of India is vested in Parliament, and that it is useless to seek for reform elsewhere. No Executive Government is known to have reformed of itself.

Mr. Bright presented several petitions from India asking for the fulfilment of the promise long since made by the Government for the employment of natives in appointments of trust and the subject will probably be brought forward for discussion, when the petitions or one of them, is printed.

Mr. Gladstone spoke, on the petition of the British Indian Association previously presented on the injustice of saddling India with the whole cost of the Affghan war.

M. Smollett, a Conservative, charged the Government in very strong language with extravagance in the Indian administration and with intentionally misrepresenting the state of things connected with the finances of the country and Messrs. J. K. Cross, Goschen and Rathbone spoke very judiciously on the silver question in connection with the rate of exchange on India while Mr. Stanhope the Under Secretary for India and Mr. Balfore, a Conservative who came to the rescue made a remarkably feeble and unmeaning defence. It seems as if the House had, at last, awakened to the critical condition of things in India; and it will be for those who are interested in her prosperity, to keep up the feeling which has been aroused.

Mr. Gladstone also spoke very strongly against the Vernacular Press Act, whence we may hope that it will be repealed, when his party comes into power.

WE HEAR that the Lieutenant Governor had sent down from Darjeeling an urgent telegram to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, anent the Act XIV. case, which was reported in the columns of the *Englishman* with such graphic details. The Deputy Commissioner has accordingly fully gone into the case and exempted the woman from registration. But the Policemen concerned we are glad to learn have not gone scot-free. The Inspector has been reduced one step and transferred from the section. The jemadar has also been punished. In connection with this case we would suggest that the rule authorizing the Police to arrest unfortunate women with or without warrant should be abrogated at once, and that in such cases in which the accused might be charged with plying trade without registration they should be brought to trial before the Magistrate by summons. If this were done, Police oppressions under this head would be minimized.

IT WOULD appear that although the distress in Eastern Bengal is not so widespread as it was at first believed to be, it is certainly intense in certain parts. We take the following from the *East* :

" We learn that both the Collector of Furridpore and the Madaripore Sub-Divisional officer have reported on the serious distress prevailing in their jurisdiction. A large number of persons, with famished appearances, are begging alms from door to door. A family consisting of husband, wife and two children fasted for two days together, and on the third day, the wife pawned a child and obtained 5 seers of rice. The husband hearing of this committed suicide, and the wife soon followed his example. The village Panchaits have taken charge of the children."

The same paper has the following :

" We have received information from a friend that in chur Beeratee within the station of Manickgunge, the wife of one Mahomed Ali unable to get means to support his infant children put violent hands upon herself and died. This case we understaud has been investigated by the Sub-Inspector of Police of the Station Manickgunge and found to be true.

In village Kylakoor and Bagollee two women suffering from great distress caused by scarcity committed suicide.

Inspector Sree Nath Goopta and Head Constable Dhononjoy have also, we hear, reported two cases of suicide committed by two women under the pangs of utter want and distress. The Magistrate of Dacca has, we learn, reported that news of death from starvation and suicides said to have been committed by some under the pangs of distress are totally false. We would ask the authorities to enquire if the above informations are true, for if these be found to be true, it would be most unjust on the part of the authorities to announce that the state of the distress has been much too exaggerated, and that the time has not come to justify Government to lay out money for opening relief operations."

The facts reported ought certainly to be inquired into and tested. Our own impression is that in certain villages and among certain individuals the distress is very great, and prompt measures ought to be taken for their relief.

THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES, it would seem do not deny that there is distress in certain parts of Eastern Bengal, owing to high prices, which have practically placed rice beyond the reach of the very poor. A meeting of local officers and landholders was lately held at Dacca under the presidency of Commissioner Mr. Pellew. He made some interesting remarks, which we transcribe below :

After the great prosperity which Eastern Bengal has enjoyed so long and especially, of late years, it was indeed difficult to believe that a mere local destruction of crops could undermine that prosperity or seriously affect the state of things. Nevertheless, a careful watch was maintained. It appeared from all observations, that, whilst a few individuals here and there were in difficulties, and there was a good deal of apprehension amongst several classes of the population, nothing that could be called distress existed up to the beginning of June. In this month, however, the rising of the Jamuna and Brahamputra, following on the unusualy scanty rains of April and May, overwhelmed the young rice crops in low-lying parts of the districts. After this, complaints became more numerous, letters and deputations from Zemindars and several philanthropic associations poured in; and the reports of the local officers of Government showed that at all events, serious apprehensions of distress had become very general. Moreover, a considerable number of gentlemen who, from having been liberal subscribers, to the Famine Relief Fund, were entitled to speak on the subject began strongly to urge the convocation of a meeting for the purpose of applying a portion of that fund to the relief of the distressed. Having ascertained, however, that there was no immediate call for action, I contented myself with appealing to the landholders to protect their own interests by looking after those of their tenants, a call, which, I am glad, to say, has been very generally and cordially responded to, and as regards the subscribed Famine Fund, with assuring these gentlemen that I would not delay to convoke the requisite public meeting so soon as the reports of the district officers made after local inquiry should justify my doing so by convincing me of the existence of real distress. The report of the Collector of this district is now before me. It is the result of very careful and searching inquiry, made by very competent officers. As I think might be expected, it reveals not a distress, affecting whole classes, or even affecting one whole class, but still distress amongst particular families in one or two classes of the population. Some 15 families of leather-curers at Shiekhernuggar, and some Tanti families there. Also, some agricultural laborers at Nowabgunge, Sutalari and Bairs. These were the only cases discovered for which private charity had not provided, and that called for our assistance. In the thanas of Sabar, Manickgunge, Nowabgunge, Juffergunge and Moonsheegunge the crops were good, and the people, at present, fairly prosperous. As I have said, this is what might have been expected, It would indeed be extraordinary, if, when the value of the annual paddy crop of this district is worth pound, for pound, double what it was worth 10 years ago, the agricultural population should be generally in distress. There is no doubt pinching and poverty in the district but that is among a class richer and higher in the social scale. These feel the high price of rice, and no doubt, have to stint themselves in many ways. But they are far removed from all chance of actual starvation and we as dispensers of relief-money subscribed for famine purposes, have I think, nothing to do with them, their condition is only to be bettered in the course of years, and after much experience of adversity. When the young men of those classes are not ashamed to learn trades to work as artizans, to wield the hammer or the spade, or handle the

paint-pot or the saw, then those classes will cease to be a burden, and become the backbone of the community till then I fear they must scrape on half a century behind the age. Gentlemen. I have not yet received reports from Mymensingh or Furreedpore, but I have good reason for supposing the state of things in the latter district is not materially worse, whilst in Mymensingh it is materially better than in Dacca.

A Committee was accordingly appointed with power to disburse a portion or the whole of the balance of the Famine Fund of 1874, amounting to Rs. 35,000, as might be deemed necessary. This is as it should be. But we do not agree with Mr. Pellew that the poor middle class with small fixed incomes, who are perhaps the greatest sufferers from the present high prices, deserve no help. It is not that they are not the sons of toil or that they wish to eat the bread of idleness, but being *bhodrolokes* or gentlemen by birth they cannot be expected to work on the streets or plough the land. They are victims of their position, and they are therefore entitled to commisseration. Point out to them any branch of labour, which they can pursue without doing violence to their feeling of self-respect, and if they will not betake themselves to it, they will not certainly deserve sympathy. But where are such spheres of dignified labour? Why, in the technical school at Kidderpore, which Sir Ashley Eden has established, educated natives do not shrink from the work of even a mason? We do hope that Mr. Pellew will withdraw the cruel sentence, which he has passed upon the poor middle class in the dispensation of relief.

MR. F. S. CHAPMAN, late of the Bombay Civil Service, has written again to the *Times* on the subject of retrenchment of Indian expenditure. He says, "I trust the House of Commons will not rest satisfied with Mr. Stanhope's assurances. Beyond a promise to reduce expenditure on public works and to appoint a commission to inquire into the constitution of the army, they are of the vaguest and airiest character." But the pressure put by Messrs. Gladstone and Fawcett may produce some good result. Mr. Chapman advocates right principles for the reduction of expenditure. He says:

As regards retrenchment generally, I am satisfied that the process of lopping should begin at the top of the tree. The cardinal error in the system of Indian administration is the great waste of power expended on supervision. It is very difficult to convey to those who have had no personal aquaintance with the subject any adequate idea of the extent to which this paper control is carried.

In the first place, the Secretary of State has a numerous council and establishment, whose business it is to review in detail a very act of the authorities in India. It was my duty as secretary to receive and read these home despatches, and I can state that the vast bulk of them consisted of somewhat vapid criticisms on past administrative action. It is, no doubt, very necessary that the Secretary of State should have as his advisers the ablest and most experienced men available; but surely a body, say, of five or seven ought to be sufficiently numerous to furnish the requisite wisdom and knowledge on questions of policy and of first-rate importance. I presume the practice of commenting in detail on the ordinary working of our colonial Government is unknown.

Then the supreme Government in India is divided into a number of departments, whose business it is to receive month by month the proceedings of the corresponding departments of the subordinate Governments, and to review them.

Setting aside area and population, it is as though each of the four provinces of Ireland had its separate Government, every act of which, in respect to army, political, police, sanitary, and other administrative functions, had to be submitted for the information of a central Government at Dublin, who, in turn, had to report their proceedings to a supreme Government in London.

One would think that the obvious remedy for so cumbrous and costly a system would be to eliminate such matters as could be safely and properly intrusted to the final disposal of the subordinate Governments; and to reserve the more important ones to be dealt with by the higher powers.

I am satisfied that if the entire plan on which the Government of India is carried on were examined by disinterested and competent men, very considerable savings might be effected without any loss of efficiency. And I am persuaded that the effects of saving in highplaces would permeate through and gravitate down all grades of the public service.

The policy of decentralization has been carried out to a considerable extent, but strange to say it has not led to any appreciable reduction of expenditure. As a Commission has been appointed for the reduction of military expenditure, why should not a similar Commission be appointed for the reduction of civil expenditure?

IT WOULD seem that at last some qualms of conscience have seized the Indian authorities regarding the shameless manner in which they have abused their patronage and ignored the rights of the Queen's subjects in India. This is apparent from the demi-official paper, which has been put forth in the pages of the *Nineteenth Century* under the signature of Col. Chesney. We give the following suggestive passages from Col. Chesney's article:

It is customary to look upon India as a useful field for the employment of our superfluous manhood; and no doubt so far as service in that country tends to lift our countrymen out of the insular, not to say parochial groove, and to develope those qualities for which we are pleased to think they are distinguished above other nations, this view is correct. But if, on the other hand, we look at the waste of life that this occupation of India involves; at the useless lives[?] which our countrywomen in the East are condemned to lead; at the unnatural separation of children from their parents which the exile enforces; if we consider that Anglo-Indians are destined for the most part to enter on useless old age in their retirement; at a period of life when their contemporaries who have remained at home are just beginning to reap the fruits of past exertions; when lastly we consider the great burden which a Government by foreigners entails on the finances of India, we may be able to regard with equanimity and even with satisfaction the prospect of a time—far distant perhaps but still to come—when the number of European officials employed under that Government, far from continuing to increase, as the tendency has been of late years, shall be much smaller than it is now, and when the functions of those still maintained shall be limited rather to controlling and supervising the business of an administration conducted by Indians, than to conducting that business themselves, especially in its subordinate part.

More is meant than meets the eye. But will the Government restore the old minimum of age for the admission of Indian candidates into the Civil Service Examination? If the Government were sincere, it would at once do this, but we doubt whether it is really sincere on this point.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the Press Commissioner)

Simla, 30th. 19h. 10m.—From Quetta Major Sandeman reports his hope that cholera is dying out as very few cases have occurred during the last two days.

July 1st. 14h.—News comes from Cabul that the people are generally pleased with peace. Sirdars and others who assisted or communicated with us during hostilities are frightened at the treatment they may receive from the Amir. Pakuk Khan visited Abdulla Jan's mother and reassured her. Ibrahim Khan Ahmed Ali Jan have reached Cabul.

2nd. 15h. 23m.—From Candahar. The soldier of Sixtieth Rifles who was stabbed by a Ghazi in the city was dangerously wounded, but is expected to recover. The Ghazi was hung in the market place. Robberies have ceased. The news received at Candahar from Cabul fourteen days old states that the Amir arrived about the fifteenth. Both Sirdars Shir Ali Khan and Fakir Khan Ackhazi were mentioned as probable Governors of Candahar. Mahomed Tahir Khan has arrived a week ago at Muktar on his way to assume the Government of Kelati Ghilsie. No news from Herat. In Seistan state of affairs is unchanged. District of Candahar quiet. Cholera appeared among followers in fort on the twenty-fourth. Up to present there have been thirteen cases and two deaths one or two doubtful cases in city which is otherwise abnormally healthy. Health of the troops excellent. The weather no warmer. Caravans are arriving from every direction but Herat.

MONEY MARKET.

(*July* 5, 1879.)

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes	Rs.	93	10	*a*	93	14
4½	Per Cent. of 1870 (1885).....	,,	97	0	*a*		
4½	Per Cent. of 1871 (1881).....	,,	95	4	*a*		
4½	Per Cent. of (Trans.) of 1872 (1879)	Reduced to 4	p.	ct.			
4½	Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893).....	,,	99	12	*a*	99	14
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan)	,,	99	12	*a*	99	14

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1867.

5	Per Cent. for 15 years (1882)..	Rs.	100	4	*a*	100	8

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	Per Cent. of 1864 (1884) ...	Rs.	106	8	*a*	107	0
6	Per Cent. of 1865 (1885) ...	,,	107	0	*a*	107	8
6	Per Cent. of 1866 (1886) ..	,,	107	8	*a*	108	8
6	Per Cent. of 1867 (1887) ...	,,	108	8	*a*	109	8
6	Per Cent. of 1870 (1890) ..	,,	110	0	*a*	110	8
6	Per Cent. of 1872 (1892) ...	,,	110	8	*a*	111	8
6	Per Cent. of 1878 (1908) ...	,,	99	0	*a*	100	0

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	A.	P.
S. H. C. Taylor Esq., C. S., Sooree	13	4	0
T. S. Krishna Row Esq., Hassan.....	3	5	0
Secretary Buxar Book Club,.....	13	4	0
Birdwood Library, Wadhwan	13	4	0
Deputy Commissioner, Debrooghur.....	11	4	0
Dr. G. C. Roy, Sooree.....	13	4	0
Kumar Hurprosad Singh, Gidhore.....	13	4	0
Lall Bahadoor Singh, Ajaigarh.....	6	10	0
Baboo Beedhuvooson Trivadi, Diamond Harbour	3	0	0
,, Annoda Chunder Roy, Chittagong.....	6	0	0
,, Annodaprosad Mojoomdar, Betul	6	10	0
,, Ramnarain Somadar, Attrasinghee.....	13	4	0
,, Gopeemohan Roy, Nagori	13	4	0
,, Shivaprosunno Ghose, Contai.....	5	0	0
,, Jadubchunder Deb, Deoghur.....	6	10	0
,, Gungachurn Sircar, Dacca	20	0	0
,, Annadiprosad Misre, Bankipore.....	3	5	0
,, Janoky Nath Dutt, Govipore	5	0	0
,, Nursinga Murari Panja, Burdwan	10	0	0
,, Hurry Nath Singh, Umballa.....	10	0	0
,, Jodoonath Sircar, Gya.....	10	0	0
,, Radhanath Bagchee, Terora.....	6	10	0
,, Beesombhar Bose, Howrah.....	10	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*July* 2, 1879.

GENERAL.—Mr. F. H. McLaughlin, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Noakholly, is allowed leave for two months and fifteen days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may be relieved.

Mr. P. D. Dickens Officiating District and Sessions Judge Nuddea, is allowed leave for three months under the rules in Chapter VII of the civil Leave Code, with effect from the 10th July next or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. F. J. G. Campbell is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Nuddea during the absence on leave of Mr. P. D. Dickens, or until further orders, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating District and session Judge of Rungpore.

Mr. R. F. Rampini Additional District and Sessions Judge of Chittagong, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Dacca, during the absence of Mr. P. D. Dickens or until further orders.

Mr. C. D. C. Winter, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector Beerbhoom is appointed to act temporarily as Magistrate and Collector of that district.

Babao Dhanesh Chunder Roy Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Patna, Wards Deparment is allowed leave for two months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 25 th instant.

The services of Mr. G. G. Collins Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Lohardugga are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr. J. F. Stevens is appointed to act as Additional District and Sessions Judge 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly during the absence on leave of Mr. H. Beverley or until further orders on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Patna.

Rai Ishree Persad Bahadoor Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Gya is allowed leave for three months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. A. W. Paul Adjutant Darjeeling Volunteer Rifle Corps is allowed leave of absence for three months on private affairs.

Mr. A. W. Cochran is appointed to act temporarily as District and Sessions Judge of Mymensingh on being relieved of his appointment of Officiating Districts and Sessions Judge of Dacca.

Mr. G. Stevenson Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector Mymensingh is allowed leave for three months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 25th proximo or such subsequent dates as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. G. J. B. T. Dalton Deputy Commissioner of Cooch-Behar is allowed leave for three months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 6th proximo or any subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. E. A. Bradbury Officiating Magistrate and Collector Rajshahye is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of Cooch Behar during the absence on leave of Mr. G. J. B. T. Dalton or until further orders.

Mr. H. Rattray Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector employed on settlement duty in the Sonthal Pergunnahs is transferred to Purneah and is appointed to have charge of the Kissengunge division of that district.

Mr. C. T. Metcalfe C.S.I. who reported his return from furlough on the 10th instant is allowed subsidiary leave from that date to the 22nd idem, to enable him to join his appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Patna.

Mr. T. D. Beighton is re-appointed to act in the first Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors on being relieved of his appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Midnapore.

POLICE Mr. J. T. Rivett-Carnac Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police Nudea is transferred to Shahabad.

W. F. Smith Assistant Superintendent of Police, Patna is allowed leave of absence for eighteen months under Section 4, Supplement F to the Civil leave Code, with effect from the 4th May last together with subsidiary leave for three days with effect from the 1st idem under Section 11 of the Supplement.

Colonel W. R. Gordon Deputy Inspector-General of Police is allowed leave for three months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Code with effect from the 15th August next or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Colonel W. T. Fagan District Superintendent of Police Sarun is appointed to act as a Deputy Inspector-General of Police, during the absence on leave of Colonel W. R. Gordon or until further orders.

Baboo Probhat Chunder Chatterjee Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police is posted to Nuddea.

Mr. G. M. M. Ridsdale District Superintendent of Police Rungpore is appointed to act until further orders in the third grade of District Superintendent of Police vice Mr. A. Blair with effect from the 14th May 1879.

REGISTRATION—Baboo Behari Lal Chandra Special Sub-Registrar of Furreedpore is appointed to be Special Sub-Registrar of Kishnaghur in Nuddea.

Baboo Nobin Kristo Bose Special Sub-Registrar of Kisnaghur in Nuddea is appointed to be Special Sub-Registrar of Furreedpore.

MEDICAL—Assistant Surgeon Syama Churan Sen a Supernumerary at the Medical College Hospital is allowed leave for one year under Section 10 Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code.

Assistant Surgeon Aupoorbo Krishna Das attached to the Presidency General Hospital is allowed leave for one year under Section 10, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code.

Assistant Surgeon Heera Lall Bose now doing duty at the Mayo Hospital is appointed to have medical charge of the Palamow Sub-Division and Dispensary in the district of Lohardugga during the absence on leave of Assistant Surgeon Battakrishna Datta or until further orders.

Advertisements.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

Westminister Review 21 Nos. at 1 Re. each.
Blochmann's Ain-i-Akbari (Persian) each part 12 ans.
Catalogue of Sans. M. S S. ans. 12.
Halayudha's Abhidhana Ratnamala with Sanscrit English Glossary by Aufrecht Rs. 10.
Colebrooke's Amarakosha Rs. 12.
Maxmuller's Lectures on the Origin and Growth of Religion as illustrated by the Religions of India (1878) ——— Rs. 68.
The Modern Languages of the East Indies with Maps and List of Languages by R. Cust cash Rs. 6-8.
Cantanava's Phitantra (Leipzig) Rs. 3-6.
Bell's Landlord and Tenant 2nd. ed. Rs. 6.

15 Bosepara Lane } KEDAR NATH BANERJEE,
Calcutta. }

NOTICE

Is hereby given that under Section 67 of Act IV. B.C. of 1876 Licenses for carriages, horses, ponies, or mules, kept within the Town for the half year commencing 1st of July, 1879, should be taken out at once. Parties failing to take out licenses will be prosecuted without further notice.

By order
S. D. SEN,
License officer.

SCHEDULE.

	Per Half-year. Rs. As. P.
For every four-wheeled carriage drawn by two horses	12 0 0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after the first, two-thirds of the above rate	8 0 0
For every four-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse, or pony or mule, or a pair of ponies or mules under thirteen hands	6 0 0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after the first, two-thirds of the above rate	4 0 0
For every four-wheeled carriage	6 0 0
For every horse (*not a race horse*) pony, or mule...	6 0 0
For every race horse...	12 0 0
For every pony or mule under thirteen hands	2 0 0

NOTE.—Animals under eleven hands in height and carriages, the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter, are exempted.

Notice is hereby given that the registration of carts, hackeries and other wheeled vehicles without springs for the second half year of 1879, will under Section 83 of Act IV. B.C. of 1876, commence from the 1st of July 1879, and that a fee of Rs. 4 will be required at the time for each registration, under Section 85 of Act IV. B.C. of 1876.

By order
S. D. SEN,
Registrar.

CAUTION.

Whereas Sreemutty Bama Soondery Dassee of No. 381, Chitpore Road, Calcutta, having heard that Hurry Churn Doss, whom she has tended and brought up from his infancy as her foster son, and who a few months hence will attain his majority, is contracting debts assuming to secure the repayment thereof by charging the landed property of the said Bama Soondery Dassse, in which he has no interest whatever, she hereby cautions the public that the said Hurry Churn Doss has no authority from her to raise any sum on the security of her property, nor will he take any interest in her property after her death, either by Will or otherwise and therefore any party paying any money on such false security, will do so at his own risk and the said Bama Soondery Dassee will not be responsible in any way therefor.

WILSON & CHATTERJEE,
No. 7, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.
Attorney's for Sreemutty Bama Soondery Dassee.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION OF 1879.

The accompanying rules are published for information and guidance of rate-payers of the Town of Calcutta, desirous to avail themselves of the privilege of voting or standing for Election as Municipal Commissioners at the next Election which is to take place on the 1st October 1879. The rate-payers are reminded that under Section 18 of the Act, they must register their names at the Municipal Office, before the 15th August next. Form of application together with copies of the rules can be had on application to the undersigned before the 10th idem.

R. WILLIAMSON,
Offg. Secretary.
Calcutta, Municipal Office, the 3rd July 1879.

Second Election of Municipal Commissioners under Act IV. (B.C.) of 1876—Municipal Act.

1. This Act provides for the Town being divided into 18 Wards corresponding with the existing 18 Police Sections.
2. The six Wards, corresponding with Police Sections, Shampooker, Koomartolee, Burtollah, Sukea's Street, Puddopookur and Hastings, each elect two Municipal Commissioners, the remaining 12 Wards each elect three Municipal Commissioners.
3. Each male person who has paid before the 15th January last Rs. 25, as rates and taxes for 1878, is entitled to vote in the Ward in which he resides, or in which his place of business or property is situated.
4. If a male person has been a rate-payer during 1878 on account of property situated in more Wards than one, he is entitled to vote in each Ward in which he has been a rate-payer to the extent of Rs. 25.
5. Each person who has paid, as aforesaid, Rs. 50, as rates and taxes for 1878, is qualified to be a Municipal Commissioner.
6. The second election of Municipal Commissioners will take place on the 1st October next.
7. Under Section 18 of the Act, all persons, desirous to avail themselves of the privilege of voting, or of standing for election, must register their names at the Municipal Office by applying in the form annexed.
8. As the coming election takes place on the 1st October, the Register prescribed by Section 18 must, by the said Section, be closed on the 15th August 1879 after which date no person can be registered as an elector, or as a candidate for election.
9. A person applying to have his name registered under Section 18 should be careful to state in his application—

1*st*—The Ward or Wards in which he claims to vote under Section 8 and 9.

2*nd*—The situation of each property on account of which he has paid rates.

3*rd*—The rates and taxes paid by him supporting statement by forwarding rate bills and license certificates, sufficient to prove that he is qualified to be registered as an elector or as a candidate for election in the Ward or Wards named by him.

4*th*—If he desires to have his name registered as an elector only, or also as a candidate for election.

10. After the 1st September next and till the 30th idem, voting papers will be furnished only to those rate-payers whose names are registered in the Municipal Office and to no other person, on their written or personal application to Baboo Chunder Sekur Bose, at the Municipal Office.

R. WILLIAMSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta.
Municipal Office, 1st July 1879.

বিজ্ঞাপন।

বঙ্গদেশের মহারাণী, মহারাজ, রাজা, রায় জমীদারগণের সহকারীতায় জাতীয় রাজভক্তি প্রকাশার্থ মেং টালবয়স হুইলার প্রণীত, "History of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi" নামক বৃহৎ গ্রন্থের বঙ্গানুবাদ।

দিল্লী দরবারের ইতিবৃত্ত।

অর্থাৎ মান্যবতী ব্রিটিশরাজ্ঞী শ্রীশ্রীমতী ভিক্টোরিয়া কর্ত্তৃক "ভারতেশ্বরী" উপাধি ধারণের আমূল বিবরণ ভারতে আর্য্য শাসন, যবন শাসন, এবং ব্রিটিশ শাসনের ইতিবৃত্ত, এবং দেশীয় রাজগণের বিবরণ মুদ্রিত হইতেছে, শীঘ্র প্রকাশ্য। রাজভক্ত বাঙ্গালী মাত্রেরই এক এক খণ্ড গ্রহণ করা কর্ত্তব্য। মূল্য স্বাক্ষরকারির প্রতি ৫৲ পাঁচ টাকা, বিনা স্বাক্ষরকারির প্রতি ৬৲ ছয় টাকা। গ্রন্থখানি উৎকৃষ্টরূপে মুদ্রিত এবং বাঁধাই হইবে।

শ্রীগোপালচন্দ্র মুখোপাধ্যায়
সংবাদ প্রভাকরের সহ সম্পাদক।
কলিকাতা, আহিরীটোলা,
৪০ নং শঙ্কর হালদারের লেন।

WANTED FROM 1ST OCTOBER 1879.

A District Engineer for the Road Cess Department Bhaugulpore salary Rs. 500, rising to 700 by annual increments of Rs. 50 provided he gives satisfaction.

A preference will be given to gentlemen possessing the qualifications of an Executive Engineer.

Apply by letter only enclosing copies (not original) of testimonials on or before 15th August 1879, to,

Bhaugulpore
The 23rd June 1879. } H. J. NEWBERY Esq.,
Chairman.
D. R. C.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The Senate of the University of Calcutta will proceed in the month of August next to the election of a Tagore Law Professor for such term as the Senate may approve.

The Salary of the Professorship is Rs. 10,000 per annum, and one of the conditions of the appointment is that the Professor shall deliver in each year a course of lectures on some branch of Law.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar before the 26th July, and at the same time to state on what subject or subjects they are prepared to lecture.

C. H. TAWNEY, M. A.,
Registrar.
Senate House, the 5th July 1879.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

At the office of the Receiver of the High Court, on Wednesday, the 16th July next, at 12 o'clock noon, will be put up for sale by public auction, the undermentioned properties belonging to the estate of the late Nundo Lall Nauth.

House No. 1, Patwar Bagan Lane—area about 3 Cottahs and 10 Chattacks.

One moiety of the house No. 20, Blackburn's Lane—area about 5 Cottahs and 10 Chattacks.

One moiety of the Land No. 23, Burtollah Street—area about 4 Cattahs and 12 Chattacks.

A piece of land at Pagladangha, Tangra—area about 1 Biggah and 9 Cattahs.

One moiety of Garden land at Barranagore, Allum Bazar—area about 19 Biggahs and 4 Cattahs.

For further particulars and abstract of titles apply to Baboo Morally Dhur Sen, 8 Strand, or to the undersigned.

J. C. MACGREGOR,
Receiver, High Court.

WANTED.

A private tutor for Baboo Ramlall Mookerjee's sons to attend at his Peerpahar house at Monghyr from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. Salary Rs. 30 per month, rising to 45 by annual increase of Rs. 5.

Preference will be given to L. A. graduates. Apply to Mirtoonjoy Mookerjee, Boinchee, District Hooghly.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

President.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Report by the Directors
PRESENTED TO THE
SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY,
Held at Edinburgh on Friday 4th April, 1879.

The Directors submitted the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December, 1878.

Life Business.

During the year there were issued 1034 Policies, assuring £1,034,651, the new Premiums on which amount to £33,,022-17-3.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 20 Endowments, were 262 in number, arising under 322 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amounts, with Bonus additions, to the sum of £220,243-10, after deducting reassurances.

The Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,852,566-11-3, being £140,689-19-8 above what it was on 31st December, 1877. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

Annuity Business.

In the Annuity Department 55 Bonds were issued securing the sum of £2,969-0-6 yearly, and forwhich, the Company received the sum of £28,892-9-4.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.
1, HASTING STREET, CALCUTTA.

Local Board of Directors:

R. A. Lyall, Esq. (Lyall, Rennie & Co.,) Merchant.
E. T. Roberts, Esq., Solicitor.
Robert Steel, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India: ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

BOSE PRESS.

No. 309, *Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.*

Undertakes to execute printing works in English, Bengali and Nagri on very moderate charges.

G. C. Bose & Co.,—*Managing Proprietors*

Notice.

The infallible Medicine for Leprosy of all kinds is for sale at a reduced price. Apply to Raj Kristo Mookerjea, Belghoriah.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. (LD.)

Mr. Fischer the General Manager in India of the above Company has arrived in Calcutta and will be glad to furnish estimates for and answer any enquiries regarding the use of the Electric Light.

GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & CO.
Agents.

NOTICE.

Baboo Khetter Nauth Bhattacharjee (late of the Public Works and Road Cess Department) will undertake to design and superintend the construction of Buildings and to act as an Engineer and Surveyor in the partition of House and landed properties. Communications to be addressed to him at 70/1 Sookea's Street, Calcutta.

WONDERFUL REMEDY FOR PILES.

An excellent newly discovered Patent Medicine for Piles and for all sorts of complaints arising therefrom, sold in bottles @ Re.1-8 exclusive of Postage. To be had at Messrs. R. Scott Thomson and Co.'s Dispensary, Messrs. Chuckerbutty Sen's and Co., Imperial Druggist Hall and Doctor Baboo Opender Chunder Bose, Mirzapore, Machooabazar Street No. 86, and also at the premisses of Babu K. P. Chatterjea, No. 13, Jhamapooker Lane. K. P. C.

By appointment,
To HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,
Calcutta,
AYUR VEDA MEDICAL HALL
No. 146, *Lower Chitpore Road.*
C. K. SEN & CO'S
Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.*, 8 *Annas*
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN. & Co.'s
CURE FOR HYDROCELE

If the disease be of one years standing, the use of one box only of this medicine is sure to cure. If it be of long standing, the regular use of the medicines for a longer period will cure 90 cases out of 100, and it is warranted to remove all complications such as fever, debility &c. however long they may have existed. It also restores the virile powers which have been lost on account of the malady.

Price per box Rs. 2, postage & 8 annas.
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN. & CO.'S
Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. *Postage &c.*, 10 *As.*
2 Bottles can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S
Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual constipation, gleat, gonorrhœa, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah.
Postage 4 As.

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BINOD LAL SEN, KOBIRAJ,
Manager

WANTED.

A Head Clerk for the Executive Engineer's Office Burdwan Division Public Works, on a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem.

Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to 15th July 1879.

None need apply who have not had previous experience in the duties of an Executive Engineer's Office.

Preference will be given to one who has served as Head Clerk, provided satisfactory testimonials, as to character and qualifications can be produced.

Chinsurah
Executive Engineer's Office
Burdwan Division
26th June 1879.

J. S. HEYMAN C. E.
Executive Engineer
Burdwan Division.

FOR SALE.

Fresh Mahogany seed from Jamaica; price two rupees per pound.

Apply to Curator Botanical Garden, Howrah.

PATNA AND GYA (STATE) RAILWAY.

On and after Monday 2nd June this Railway will be opened *through* to Gya for passenger and Goods Traffic. Trains will leave Gya at 4-40 A. M., and Bankipore at 12 noon daily.

For further information *vide* Time Tables, dated 23rd May 1879. And apply to undersigned.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office,
Bankipore, May, 29th 1879.

MOWBRAY JOHNSTON,
Asst., Traffic Supdt.

SRI KRISHNA SANHITA.

(*about* 200 *pages bound*)
OR
Vaishnavism treated Historically, Geographically and Philosophically in Sanscrit and Bengali,
by
BABU KEDAR NATH DUTT,
Deputy Magistrate of Narail in Jessore.

Price to subscribers 2 Rs., to non-subscribers Rs. 2-8.

Every one who cares to know Chaitanya and his precepts should take a copy of this book.

Apply to author for copies.

The Oriental Miscellany.

A monthly MAGAZINE published by Messrs. H. C. Ganguly & Co., 19, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta, Annual subscription Rs. 5.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

IMPORTERS OF

Steam Ploughs, Horse Ploughs, &c. &c.

STEAM CULTIVATING TACKLE WITH STEVEN'S PATENT PLOUGH & CULTIVATOR.

Four Furrows, with

1 Dozen Extra Plough shares.	2 Dozen Extra Shares R. S. 3
2 Extra Tines for Cultivator.	1 ,, ,, ,, R. S. 4
1 Dozen Extra Shares S. 2	1 ,, ,, ,, R. S. 4
1 ,, ,, ,, S. 3	2 Extra Screws with Collars for raising the main wheel.

Extra Draft Hooks, Bolts, Keys, and Pinions, and 8 Extra Iron Coulters for heavy lands.

Howard's Patent Double-Breast or Ridging Ploughs.

These Ploughs are intended for moulding up or forming ridges for turnips, mangolds, and potatoes. The breasts are fitted in a neat and simple manner; they can be readily expanded or contracted to any required width, and this independently of each other. By simply removing the breasts, which can be done instantly, and attaching the hoes shewn in the annexed engraving, these implements can be used as horse hoes ... ... Rs. 90.

Ploughs for small Bullocks or Ponies.

Howard's Patent Iron Dwarf Plough, with one Wheel, Marked D' each ... ... Rs. 45.

This Plough is intended to be worked by a small horse or bullock. It is adapted for light land, for stirring loose soil, and for any kind of shallow ploughing where the draught is easy.

The average weight of the above Plough is 1¼ cwt.

Howard's Patent Turnerest Plough, with one Wheel each ... ... Rs. 32.

The above Plough is the most useful made for very hard, rooty, or stony ground, being very strong and reversible.

Howard's Expanding Horse Hoe, each ... Rs. 70.

This Implement is intended for one row of turnips, potatoes, or beans, or for three rows of wheat, barley, &c. The hoes are made to suit the different widths of the rows, and are so arranged that the frame never projects beyond the outside hoes. The advantage of this arrangement is very great when hoeing highstanding crops.

It is fitted with an expanding harrow, which works behind the implement and brings the weeds to the surface.

The average weight of the above is 1¼ cwt.

Whitehead's Patent Horse Hoes, each. ... Rs. 55.
Carson's Patent Expanding Horse Hoes, each ,, 60.

Ten per cent. discount off the above prices for Cash.

F. & C. OSLER.

12, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA.

BY APPOINTMENT GLASS MANUFACTURERSIN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
MANUFACTORY, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
GOLD MEDAL FOR GLASS.—PARIS EXHIBITION 1878.

Manufacturers of Crystal and colored Glass Chandeliers, Candelabra and Wall Lights, Crystal Fountains, Table Glass, &c.
Manufacturers and patentees of Kerosine and other Oil Lamps for use under the punkah in India.
Importers of Mirrors, Bronzes, Bohemian and other continental Glass-ware, porcelain services and porcelain ornaments.

CHANDELIERS.

F. and C. Osler beg to call attention to the superb stock of Chandeliers, Candelabra, and Wall Lights now arranged for sale in their show-rooms in Calcutta. They invite inspection. These goods are the Manufacture of their own Firm, and in point of elegance of form, purity of colour, and richness of cutting, are of the very best description. F. and C. Osler's stock is very large and they are prepared to undertake the lighting of palaces of Indian noblemen with Chandeliers, burning candles, gas or kerosine, at short notice and on favourable terms.

Chandeliers in frosted and cutglass for candles, gas, or kerosine 3, 6, 8 and 12 lights.
Ditto in richly cut crystal Glass for Ditto from 3 to 60 lights.

Designs and prices given for Chandeliers of any size up to 500 *lights.*

Chandeliers burning kerosine, fitted with Osler's patent duplex burners, with illuminating power equal to 24 candles.

Colored Chandeliers in great variety 3,4,6,8,12,18, and 24, lights in ruby, amber, green or blue.

WALL LIGHTS.

Crystal or colored, for gas, candles, or kerosine, to Match Chandeliers

CANDELABRA:

In Crystal Glass 3, 4, 5, 7, 12, and 31 lights.
In ruby or green, 4 to 25 lights.

KEROSINE LAMPS.

Table Lamps in Crystal Glass fitted with Osler's patent duplex burners.

Hanging Lamps, handsome patterns, duplex burners Wall Lamps, new designs very elegant and attractive fitted with duplex burners.

MIRRORS.

Venetian and other Mirrors, selected from designs in the Paris Exhibition.

Drawing room decorative ornaments in great variety.

F. & C. OSLER.
Calcutta.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

F. W. BAKER & CO.

Silk Mercers, Hosiers & Upholsterers.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General.

Beg to call particular attention to their

Furnishing Department.

Which has just been replenished with a most complete and varied selection.

Carpets.

Our stock of these comprises all the best new designs (all patterns and colorings not being in accordance with good taste being carefully excluded) and will be found one of the largest in India for selection.

We have them in Velvet Pile Tapestry and Brussels, and can make a Carpet to order of any size in 24 hours.

Mirrors.

Another shipment of these in richly gilt frames has just come to hand and we have marked them exceedingly low to ensure a speedy sale.

New Purdah Repps, Crettonne, Chintz,
New Curtain, Baizes, Table Cloths.
New Brass Upholstery,
New Rugs, Fringes, Mats,
New Damask Table
Linen, &c. &c. &c.

Furnishing estimates supplied on application.

F. W. BAKER, & CO.,

9, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

Branches at Mussoorie, Allahabad and Darjeeling.

J. CORFIELD & Co.

11, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET,

CALCUTTA.

PATENT ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Those only who have lost their natural teeth and have replaced them with the PATENT STONE ARTIFICIAL TEETH made by J. CORFIELD & Co., can appreciate and understand how marvellously art approaches nature, and how perfect our artificial teeth are, for all purposes for which natural teeth are designed.

Thousands of natives from all parts of India have come to us toothless and miserable, unable to masticate their food and enjoy their *pan* and have left us after a few days, marvelling at the change wrought in their personal appearance and in their increased physical comfort. Highest quality of material and workmanship guaranteed.

J. CORFIELD & Co.

Surgeon Dentists.

11, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

No More Pains!!!

DARLINGTON'S Pain-Curer

Warranted to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Headache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Swellings, Old Sores, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, or spots on the face, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect,

Per bottle Re. 1; Large size Rs. 2, packing & postage Re. 1,

DARLINGTON & CO.
49, Dhurrumtollah-Street, Calcutta.

☞ Call for DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER. Thousands of Testimonials of the marvellous cures by this remedy.

DARLINGTON'S SPLEEN MIXTURE.

Has invariably proved successful in curing enlargement of the Spleen of several years standing. It has always effected a cure when other medicines have signally failed, Re. 1 Post. As. 14.

DARLINGTON & CO.,
49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

Now ready.

New Civil Procedure Code & other Acts.

Mofussil Small Cause Courts Act. General Stamp Act. Evidence Act, Court Fees Act, Contract Act, Specific Relief Act, Registration Act, Limitation Act, Carriers Act, Oaths Act, Majority Act, Royal Charter Act, Letters Patent constituting the High Courts of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and the N. W. Provinces, Speech of Sir Arthur Hobhouse on the passing of the New Code, of Civil Proceedure amendments up to date. To each Act a special Index. Per Copy Rs. 6.

☞ Apply early, DARLINGTON & CO.,
49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

NOTICES OF THE BRITISH POETS.

BY MAJOR D. L. RICHARDSON,

UPWARDS OF 600 PAGES, PRICE, Rs. 5, POSTAGE 6,

CONSISTING OF

Addison, Akenside, Armstrong, Miss Baillie, Bampfylde Barnfielde, Barton, Bayley. Beattie, Beaumont, Blacklock, Bowles, Browne, Browning, Bulwer Burns, Butler, Byron, Campbell, Carew, Chalkhill Chapman, Chatterton, Chaucer, Churchill, Hartley Coleridge, Saml. Taylor Coleridge, Collins Congreve Cotton, Cowley, Cowper, Crabbe, Crashaw, Croly Cunningham, Dale Daniel, Darwin, Davenant, Davies, Dekker, Denham, Donne, Drayton, Drummond, Dryden, Dunbar, Dyer, Elliot, Elton, Fairfax Falconer, Giles, Fletcher, John Fletcher, Phineas, Fletcher, Ford, Gascoigne, Gay, Glover, Goldsmith, Gower, Gray, Mathew, Green, Robert, Green, Habington, Hall Harrington, Heber, Mrs. Hemans, Herrick, Heywood, Hogg, Hood, Horne, Howard, Mary and William, Howitt, Hunt, Dr. Johnson, Jones Ben Jonson, Keats, Kemble, Knowles, Lamb, Landor, Lodge, Logan, Lovelace, Lydgate, Lyly, Macaulay, Mrs. Maclean or L.L., Mallet, Marlowe, Marston, Marvel, Massinger Mickle, Middleton, Milman, Milnes, Milton, Miss Mitford Moir James and Robert, Montgomery, Moore, Motherwell Nash Norton Occleve Otway Parnell Peele Ambrose Philips, John Philips, Pope, Prior, Proctor, Quarles, Raleigh, Ramsay, Rogers, Rowe, Charles Sackville, Thomas Srckville, Savage, Sir Walter, Scott, Seward Shakspeare, Shelley, Shenstone, Shirley, Sidney, Skelton Smith, Smollet, Somervile, Mrs. Southey, Sotheby, Robert Southey, Spenser, Suckling, Swift, Talfourd, Taylor, Tennyson, Tickell, Thomson, Turner, Tusser, Wade, Waller, Warner, Joseph, and Thomas Warton, Webster, West, Wilmot, Wilson, Wither, Wordsworth, Wotton, Wyatt, Young.

DARLINGTON & CO.,
49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutt a

NOTICE.

Dr. M. M. Bose, M. D. L. R. C. P. &c,. Graduate of New York Homœopathic Medical College, can be consulted daily from 7 to 8 A. M., at 18, Mott's Lane, Wellington Square.

BEST SETARAMPORE.

COKE AND COAL.

Pure Coke, not watered nor adulterated with burnt coal. Per maund	...	...	As. 8
Burnt Coal, not watered	...	...	7¼

Cooly and cart hire to purchaser's house 7 to 12 as. according to distance. A cart carries 20 mds. Smaller quantities may be bought, but the cartage will be the same.

W. L. ATKINSON & CO.,
5, Old Court House Street.

IN THE PRESS.

BISHOOCHIKA BEJOYA; with cases repertory and a map illustrating the Ponte from India to Britain—A treatise on Asiatic cholera in Bengalee.

JUST OUT.

Illustrated Family Guide—Epitome of domestic medicine in Bengalee; bound in cloth; Price 1 Re. postage ½ anna.

2ND EDITION.

To be had at DATTA'S Laboratory. **HOMŒOPATHIC**

No. 312, Chitpore Road; Battalah, Calcutta,

☞ *Illustrated Price List with Calender of 1879, price 2 annas. Free to the customers only postage ½ anna.* Terms Easy. Cash.

B. K. DATTA,—Homœo. Practitioner.

TIMEPIECES.

22 inches Rs. 58. Rs. 175. in morocco case. 22 inches Rs. 58

Packing for each Rs. 2 extra.

Prices less 10 per cent., discount for cash with order.

The Globe Timepiece.

The latest Novelty in Horological Machines.

This interesting and useful Timepiece will well repay inspection. In appearance it is a small Globe, richly mounted in Gilt Ormolu. The highly finished Lever works are concealed in the Globe, which revolves diurnally, as the Earth does on its axis. In addition to local time, the Clock will show the time at any given place on the Earth's surface, and also those portions of the Earth which are in the night, and those in the day.

The Patent Illuminated Lamp Timepiece.

Which shows the Time at Night as well as by Day.

This elegant novelty, which we have just introduced largely into our extensive stock, offers the following advantages:—

The Time can be as distinctly seen by night as by day, and the value of the oil consumed if kept burning all night is less than four annas per week.

The movement is of the best kind, known under the name of horizontal movement, works on four jewels, and is carefully and well finished.

The Clock may be placed or carried in any position without disarranging or stopping the movement. The Hand or Indicator is stationary; the Platform on which the Globe rests revolves by means of a rod, which passes through the Tube held by the Figure, and in the Column through the centre, and is turned by the movement at the base of the Figure or Column. The Clock need only be wound up once a week.

Illustrated Catalogues post free.

HAMILTON & Co.
JEWELLERS AND WATCH MAKERS,
8, *Old Court House Street, Calcutta.*

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA
OR
PAINFUL MENSTRUATION (বাদক বেদনা)

A single administration during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception."

For particulars apply to Dr. Bhoobun Mohun Sircar, No. 77, Mooktaram Baboo's Street, Chore Bagan, Calcutta.—**Price Rs. 3-8,**

Sole Agents. B. M. SIRCAR. & Co.

GANESA PRESS,

No. 42, Zig Zag Lane, Bentick Street, Calcutta.

EAST OF SCHOOL BOOK SOCIETY'S OFFICE.

Undertakes to execute Printing Works of every description in English, Bengalee and Nagree, at a very moderate charge.

B. MITRA & Co.,—*Proprietors.*

TO LET.

Premises No. 25, Kristodas Pal's Lane.
" " 13, Modhoo Roy's Lane,

Apply to *Printer*

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.	Rs.	As.
Per Month	1	2
" Annum	11	8
" Single Copy	0	3
IN MOFUSSIL.		
In Advance per Annum	13	4
Arrear Do.	15	8
RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.	Rs.	As.
Per line	0	4

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER MITRA, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, *No 108, Baranuffy Ghose's Street, Calcutta.*